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Southeast Asia Report

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/6539

SIEGE OF KAREN STRONGHOLD AFFECTS BLACK MARKET

BK020517 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by Pratyia Sawetwimon]

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak--Burmese military siege of a Karen stronghold south of here has closed off one of the major smuggling routes across the Thai-Burmese frontier by scaring off smugglers and blackmarketeers and making a ghost town of Palu, once a thriving contraband trading post.

Rangoon forces' pressure on other Karen National Union (KNU) strongholds had boosted the smuggling business at Palu, the Karen-controlled blackmarket on the Moei River banks opposite the Thai village of the same name about 30 kilometers south of this border town.

However, after the Burmese troops had started their offensive against the KNU military base at Palu last month, the number of Burmese and Thai smugglers coming to trade at the riverside market decreased everyday.

Though Rangoon's troops still had not captured the KNU military base or destroyed the blackmarket, the smuggling business at Palu completely collapsed early this month.

Field sources said more than 1,000 Thai and Karen merchants and villagers abandoned the market, leaving behind them a deserted village of torn-down wooden shops on the Moei River banks.

A mosque at the rim of the market was left empty and tightly locked up. There were no longer Moslem Karen or Thai villagers to pray inside.

Most of about a hundred shops and houses in the market area had already been demolished and only one make-shift coffee shop, owned by a Karen villager, still served Thai and Karen workers pulling down the rest of the market last week.

One Karen villager told THE NATION, while tearing down his house, that the villagers on the Thai side of Palu fled the market for fear the fighting on the Burmese side of the river would spill over.

According to field sources, hundreds of Karen and Thai ethnic people had also fled across the border from the KNU stronghold and are taking refuge in the Thai villages nearby. Only Karen fighters were left to defend Palu on the Burmese side, added the sources.

The sources said stray artillery and mortar shells from the fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese troops sporadically crashed on the Thai side of the river during the first half of this month.

However, they said the fighting died down during the third week of the month. The Burmese soldiers captured several strategic hilltops on the mountain range surrounding the KNU's Palu camp which covers about a square kilometer, according to the sources.

"Maybe the Burmese are waiting for the appropriate time to start a new offensive to capture Palu," said one source.

Other sources said Palu, which is the stronghold of elements of the Karen Sixth Brigade, might face the same fate as Maw Pokay opposite Tha Song Yang District further north.

Burmese government troops have besieged Maw Pokay for years without attempting a full-scale offensive to take full control of the KNU stronghold. "They only pound Maw Pokay with artillery or mortar shells occasionally," said one source.

The sources also said Rangoon's forces are stepping up the construction of a make-shift road to the vicinity of Palu. They said the Burmese troops are trying to isolate Palu from a string of Karen strongholds along the winding Moei River.

Now that Palu could no longer serve as a smuggling route for both countries' smugglers, the black marketeers have found a new place for their cross-border business.

Field sources reported the expansion of another Karen-controlled blackmarket at Ti Pablo opposite Mumluchai Village in Phop Phra Sub-district of Tak. The market, also located on the Moei River bank, is about 60 kilometers south of this border town.

According to the sources, most of the Burmese and Thai merchants who used to trade across the frontier at Palu have gone off to Ti Pablo market. They said the Thai merchants on this part of the border buy jade, jewelry and marine food products which are easily found in Burma.

The sources said the Burmese traders at the same time buy clothes, soap, detergent powder, seasoning powder and dye chemicals from the Thai side.

The sources said the Karen-controlled blackmarket of Wang Kaeo opposite the KNU stronghold of Kawmura north of here have also significantly expanded since the smuggling route at Palu was cut off.

The strength of the Karen 101st Special Battalion under the command of Col Taw Hla, which defends Kawmura on the Burmese side of Moei River, has ensured that the smugglers do their business through Wang Kao though the Burmese frontline is only about four to five kilometers from the KNU stronghold.

/12712

CSO: 4200/1099

VOPB 'ARTICLE' VIEWS STATE MONOPOLY, FREE TRADE

HK261332 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT
25 May 86

[Unattributed "article": "As Economic Difficulties Arise, the Military Government Prepares for Monopoly"]

[Text] The economy has declined even further and the military government can do nothing to cover up that fact. Even by referring to their very own statistics, which no country in the world believes, it is apparent that they are not achieving the objectives set. Whatever the phrase used—"because of the international economic situation" or "like other developing countries"—it all amounts to the same thing; that is, indirectly admitting that the economy has declined.

Couldn't they have foreseen such a situation? No, because some 3 or 6 years ago, they were fetching good prices for rice and were so proud of themselves. However, their tones have changed since some 3 or 4 years ago, and every time the words economic situation are mentioned, the hearts beat faster for the so-called ministers of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. It is also common knowledge that they are desperately seeking a way out from such a situation. [Words indistinct] and their knees are almost black and blue from kneeling and begging for more loans (?from their old masters). The situation however shows no sign of recovery. They have now exhausted all options even though they have tried from first aid to surgery to cure the ills.

Whenever it faces such great difficulties, the BSPP military clique, true to its innate character, [words indistinct]. That is, it tries to please all its foreign masters while playing the role of the ogre at home. In the past 6 months, the military government has passed one law after another aimed at economically oppressing the people in Burma. The laws very clearly reflect the bureaucrat monopoly characteristics of the military clique.

The first law to be introduced on 3 November 1985 was the one which demonetized 100, 50 and 20 kyat notes. The law not only enabled the military clique to rob the people it also showed that the clique can seize the wealth of the people whenever it feels like it. The second law was monopolizing the agency work of foreign firms. Ever since it came into power, the military government has monopolized all imports and exports with the Myanma Export Import Corporation handling everything from agriculture goods to machinery. But today, it has extended its monopoly to agency work—mere offshoots of the import-export trade.

The recently concluded second meeting of the so-called Fourth People's Assembly also passed another law which would enable the military clique to expand its monopoly. It is known as the Law for Action Against Possession and Transaction of Property Acquired Through Unlawful Means. Although the BSPP military clique is already doing whatever it pleases to the people, this law further legalizes the military clique's robbing of the people's property. The law violates even the normal rights of citizens and grants the military clique the right to take over any property it wants from the people. At the present age, (?not even all the dictators dare) to pass such a law. But without regard for world public opinion and caring little for the people in Burma, the military clique has (?shown its ugly character).

In addition to this law, the same rubber-stamp assembly also passed another law which gives the Trade Ministry the sole right to deal in hotel and tourist trade. The fact is the military government has no real competitor in this trade. The law was passed because of (?the deficiencies in) their own hotel and tourism operations, and only threatens small businesses and unemployed educated people.

From these facts, it is apparent that the military clique will never give up its bureaucrat monopoly and that it will only give consideration to laws which challenge and persecute the people whenever difficulties arise. However, if economic difficulties continue and problems become bigger, the military clique may perhaps allow businesses to operate and permit free trading of some commodities. It will be like the time when the military clique came into power and monopolized everything but later permitted free trading in commodities like onions and hot peppers because it learned that monopolizing those commodities did not work. But, whatever the military clique does, it will still be within the framework of its bureaucrat monopoly. For this reason, the Political Report of the party Central Committee submitted to the Third National Party Congress stated the following:

Under bureaucrat capitalism, fully developed under the military government throughout the state, the people will always fear being robbed of their property, including their currency such as the 100 and 50 kyat notes.

/12712

CSO: 4211/55

VOFB SAYS OPIUM SPRAYING CAUSED DAMAGE, DEATHS

BK291526 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT
28 May 86

[Unattributed "article": "The Military Government and Its Mercenary Army Are Harassing and Persecuting the People Through Various Means"]

[Text] Indigenous nationals have experienced oppression in various forms and have suffered losses because of the military government's reactionary civil war which is being waged with intensity. The people are unable to attend to their work properly and some even died because of the civil war.

At present, the so-called Porter problem is a notorious issue (?among the people). Some papers and records were seized along with enemy corpses when a People's Army unit attacked a military column of the enemy's 37th Infantry Regiment during the last week of March in 1986.

Among the papers was a letter from the secretary of the People's Council of (Nadauk) village in Tangyan township to a mercenary (?commander). It stated that its group was suffering most from the (?staffing) issue as up to 40 persons were being used to take out supplies weekly for (?military column) while 15 persons were being used for [words indistinct]. It also stated that some families had moved to the eastern bank of Salween because villagers had been unable to attend to their work.

As stated in their letter, the number of people who have moved into a liberated area on the eastern bank of Salween has reached over 200 from Tangyan township alone. Similarly, many are moving into other areas.

The people would not have moved away in such a manner because of some insignificant problem or issue. They have deserted their (?homes), property, and farmlands and fled with just the clothes they were wearing because they could no longer tolerate the various forms of harassment and persecution by the mercenary army. These people were received well and resettled by the commanders, troops, and cadres of the People's Army and by local cadres and people.

Although the mercenary army is claiming to be waging a just war--a people's war--by organizing the people who, out of their anti-insurgent sentiments are

actively rendering support [words indistinct] the people's army, the real truth is that they are stepping up antipeople activities as they intensify the reactionary civil war. During February of this year they carried out the so-called opium eradication work with the hope of receiving aid from the assorted imperialists by using planes for aerial spraying.

In reporting to their puppets in their People's Assembly, it was stated that this method did not damage human beings, animals, or crops and that it was carried out after thorough experimentation. Contrary to their claims, farmlands were destroyed, people and animals died, and people suffered great losses. It is a common practice in these areas to grow mustard along with opium crops. People fleeing from the enemy areas disclosed that the mustard crops were poisoned when the military government sprayed the opium fields and that people who ate these mustard crops died from poisoning. This is one of the (?cruel) acts handed out by the military government and its mercenary army. Because of these acts the military government and its mercenaries are facing growing opposition from the people.

The people in the liberated area are with the party and the People's Army and they are prepared to see this reactionary civil war through to the end.

/12712

CSO: 4211/55

BRIEFS

ACTION IN MAWHPA REGION--Combat news: On 16 April 1986, a small People's Army unit (?ambushed) the mercenary 106th Light Infantry Regiment near (Nawin) village in Mawhpa region on eastern bank of Salween, killing one enemy soldier and wounding three others, including a (?commander). [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 29 May 86 BK] /12712

CSO: 4211/55

JAKARTA MAY TURN TO EUROPE, JAPAN FOR SATELLITE LAUNCHES

BK260918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Jakarta, 26 May (AFP)--Indonesia, worried that problems in the U.S. space program could jeopardize its crucial telecommunications system, may turn to Europe's Ariane rocket, or its Japanese cousin, for future satellite launches, Telecommunications and Tourism Minister Akhmad Tahir said Monday.

Mr Akhmad told reporters after a meeting with President Suharto that Indonesia would switch its launch contracts from the United States if Europe or Japan came up with a competitive price.

The U.S. launch of the Palapa-B2P telecommunications satellite, now tentatively scheduled for December or January, probably aboard a Delta rocket, would have to go ahead, however, because the satellite "was financed by loans from the United States," Mr Akhmad said.

The satellite was initially scheduled for launch by a U.S. space shuttle on 24 June, but the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) halted all shuttle missions pending investigations after the Challenger disaster in January.

Indonesia, a vast expanse of 13,000 islands stretching across the equator, found three-fourths of its territory cut off from Jakarta in August when one of its two satellites rotated out of position.

Scientists put the Palapa-B1 back on course, but warned there would probably not be enough fuel to repeat the maneuver. The other, older satellite, A-2, is scheduled to stop operating in July.

A space shuttle flight in 1984 failed to get a previous satellite, Palapa-B2 into orbit, and the last Delta launch rocket had to be destroyed when it veered off course.

European sources said Ariane and Delta launches cost about the same, at slightly more than U.S.\$30 million.

Insurance, which accounts for between 5 and 15 percent of the price of a launch, should be cheaper for Ariane after the 3 May Delta incident, the sources said.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS—Jakarta, 22 May (ANTARA)—President Suharto at Istana Merdeka Wednesday morning received the credentials of the new Iranian Ambassador to Indonesia, Seyyed Hoseyn Mirfakhkhar. In his address President Suharto said, Indonesia and Iran should develop economic and trade relations which are beneficial for the progress and welfare of both nations. "I believe that through an honest and brotherly spirit and mutual respect we will witness in the coming years the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nations and countries," the president said. The president further pointed out that Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy was the implementation of the Indonesian people's aspirations to participate in the creation of a world order based on independence, everlasting peace and social justice. Indonesia therefore, the president continued, opposes on the one hand all forms of colonization and oppression, while on the other hand appeals to all countries to settle their disputes peacefully based on mutual respect as equal sovereign countries. "We are also determined to develop friendship and cooperation among all countries despite their different political, economic and social system," President Suharto said. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0814 GMT 22 May 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1082

LIM CHONG EU TO RUN IN NEXT ELECTION AT MAHATHIR'S URGING

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 6 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] It is learned that at the urging of Prime Minister and National Front Chairman Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, Dr Lim Chong Eu, the current Penang Chief Minister, will put on his battle dress in the coming general election to lead the entire National Front candidates in their fight against the ferocious onslaughts of the opposition parties.

A high-level source pointed out that the reason the prime minister urged Dr Lim to run in the election is to conform to the common aspiration of the people in Penang State and to guarantee the brilliant victory of National Front candidates.

A few days earlier, senior leaders of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], including Tan Kim Hwa, chairman of GERAKAN's Federal Territory Liaison Committee, had also repeatedly asked Dr Lim Chong Eu to continue to campaign in the coming election.

Political observers generally believe that if Dr Lim refused to lead the Penang National Front candidates in the next election, many seats, including those held by the United Malays National Organization [UMNO], might fall into the hands of opposition parties. They also opine that Dr Lim's active participation in the next election carries an implication that the post of chief ministership of Penang will continue to be held by a Chinese person, which in turn will prompt the Chinese electorate to continue voting for National Front candidates.

On the other hand, if Dr Lim should continue to seek and win his election, this would temporarily solve the problem of succession for the Penang chief minister post and simultaneously ease the GERAKAN's infighting problem which has been intensified by the "chief minister" problem.

9300/12795

CSO: 4205/17

GHAFAR BABA APPOINTED DEPUTY PM IN MINOR RESHUFFLE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 May 86 pp 1, 22

[Article by Sharif Haron]

[Text]

UMNO vice-president Ghafar Baba has been appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National and Rural Development in a minor Cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday.

The appointment to fill up the post vacated by Datuk Musa Hitam on Mar. 18 and a few other changes in the Cabinet line-up involving Umno ministers will take effect from Saturday, Cabinet spokesman Datuk Rais Yatim said.

The Information Minister told newsmen after yesterday's weekly Cabinet meeting that Encik Ghafar, 61, will take the oath of office on Saturday.

He said Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, who briefed the Cabinet on the reshuffle at the meeting, will assume the Home Affairs Ministry, the other Cabinet post vacated by Datuk Musa.

National and Rural Development Minister Datuk Seri Sanusi Junid, who is also Umno secretary-general, will take over from Encik Anwar Ibrahim as Agriculture Minister.

Encik Anwar, the Umno Youth leader, will take over the Education Ministry from Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi who will go to the Defence Ministry now under Dr Mahathir.

Datuk Rais said the other Cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and parliamentary secretaries remain in their respective portfolios.

The appointment of Encik Ghaffar, a veteran politician and a senior Cabinet member in mid-seventies, came as no surprise to political observers. When Datuk Musa resigned, his name cropped up as the automatic choice as successor.

According to Datuk Rais, the Prime Minister said the Cabinet reshuffle is a result of the government's commitment to give the impetus to various segments of government operations in line with developments that necessitated changes at the helm of certain ministries.

Asked to comment on Encik Ghafar's appointment as the National and Rural Development Minister, Datuk Rais said he believed the appointment is proper

because the Umno vice-president is certainly not unfamiliar with the post.

Encik Ghafar was once the Rural Development Minister and was the Agriculture Minister before he resigned from the Cabinet in 1978.

Bernews adds: MIC president Datuk S. Samy Vellu said Encik Ghafar will strengthen the government and the BN machinery, particularly in view of the next general election.

MCA president Tan Koon Swan said Encik Ghafar is a veteran leader who has served the nation well and he has also distinguished himself as the secretary-general of the BN.

The MCA believes that Encik Ghafar is one of the most qualified persons to hold the position as he had wide ranging experience in politics and commerce.

Gerakan secretary-general Kerk Choo Ting said Encik Ghafar, with his vast experience in politics will contribute a lot to the country. He is a known trouble shooter and definitely is the most appropriate person for the job.

DAP secretary-general Lim Kit Siang also congratulated Encik Ghafar on his return to the Cabinet.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1096

PAS SEEKS ISLAMIC STATE, FORMS CHINESE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Perak State CCC

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 5 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] At a ceremony last night marking for the formation of Perak Chinese Consultative Committee by the Islamic Party [PAS], the committee's vice chairman Teo Hoe Som said: "At present ethnic-Chinese member parties of the National Front cannot concretely carry out its force, while opposition parties do not have sufficient strength, either. Therefore, cooperating with the Islamic Party to wrest due rights and interests for the Chinese community is a workable strategy."

He added that the purpose of setting up such a consultative committee is not only to get a mutual understanding but also cooperation between the Chinese community and the Islamic Party with the view to solving various problems faced by the Chinese nationals.

Mr Teo believed that after more than 10 sessions of dialogues with the current PAS leadership, the hand of friendship extended by the Muslim party reflects its sincerity in upholding civil rights and justice, as well as its displeasure over the oppression of the minority races by the National Front. "As the Chinese community and PAS hold identical objectives, it is extremely important at the present stage for the Chinese community to cooperate with the Islamic Party."

In Mr Teo's opinion, it is quite possible that the PAS will become the ruling party in our country, and it is the hope of the Chinese community to be able to balance the strength between the National Front and the Islamic Party. "In other words," he said, "if their strength can be kept in equilibrium, both sides will strive to win over the support of Chinese and Indian communities by paying close attention to their welfare and requirements."

Mr Teo indicated that the Perak Chinese Consultative Committee was formed at the behest of the Islamic Party on the grounds that various difficulties being faced by Chinese society can only be resolved through organized promotion and concrete action.

He said that if the consultative committee should discover any PAS policy or action detrimental to Chinese society, it would present the party with its opinions in a constructive way on the basis of its own standpoint of service to the entire Malaysian people.

He maintained that in order to make its action effective and its mission beneficial to the people, the consultative committee must actively take part in political affairs. He said the PAS had expressed hopes that the committee would seriously look for qualified candidates for the coming general election, so that, if elected, they would more effectively resist some unfair policies.

The chairman of PAS Taiping Region, Anam Mohammad Yusof, indicated that there is no racial discrimination within his party which sincerely advocates fairness. He said that anybody, irrespective of race, would be acceptable to PAS as long as he is fair and sincere in his conduct.

Mr Yusof said that during the National Front's 30-year rule, interracial disharmony has been going from bad to worse. In spite of government assurances to the contrary, many deviations and irregularities have cropped up in the implementation of government policies.

He added that we cannot hope to see fair and just policies as long as the National Front remains in power, except in dreams. The only hope of enjoying fairness in Malaysian society is by letting the National Front government fall from power, he said.

He said that PAS is a political party with a religious belief, and one of its tenets says never to allow a person's rights and interests to be grabbed by others. Mr Yusof hoped that after its formation, the PAS Chinese Consultative Committee will cooperate with the Islamic Party to fight for the interests of all the people.

He said that Malaysia would never be united as long as there existed racial discrimination and he hoped that all the citizens would, irrespective of race, live in a peaceful and just society.

Chinese Urged To Vote for PAS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 15 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Lai Kah Kwee, chairman of the PAS Perak State Chinese Consultative Committee, urged ethnic-Chinese electorate to vote for candidates put forward by the Islamic Party [PAS] or for Chinese candidates who will run under the PAS banner.

Mr Lai was speaking at a political forum organized by the Islamic Party in Perak last night. Held in the home of the chairman of the PAS Chemor Division, the gathering was attended by 3,000 people, including 200 Chinese.

In his speech, Mr Lai said that ever since independence Malaysia has been ruled by the Alliance and the National Front which, in both cases, have been led by the United Malay National Organization [UMNO]. Although the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN] profess to represent the Chinese community, what have these two parties done for

the Chinese in the past 20 years? What kind of rights and interests have they wrested for the Chinese? Only a very few, if any. As to the life-and-death economic, education and cultural, and bumiputra vs nonbumiputra problems, they have been unable to solve anything, because the leaders of these two parties lack the courage to fight in cabinet meetings for fear of losing their positions, while cheating us with sweet words in public.

He held that such political parties simply are not qualified to represent the Chinese and they do not deserve our support. As to the Democratic Action Party [DAP], although it dares to speak out in Parliament and out, its strength is limited by the unfair delineation of electoral districts and the lack of support from other nationalities, so it cannot make effective contributions to the Chinese society.

Mr Lai maintained that member parties of the National Front and opposition parties can never ameliorate our plight. As citizens of this country, however, we have the right to fight for our honorable survival. Therefore, no matter the difficulties, all of us must break through our predicament and seek new ways out. Now the PAS has extended its hand toward us, because this party and ourselves share the same feelings about the government's unfair policies against various nationalities. In a spirit of universal fraternity, the PAS has opened its doors, formed a Chinese consultative committee and solicited Chinese cooperation, besides dispelling the Chinese misunderstanding of the party.

Mr Lai expressed hope that the Chinese society and the PAS will stand on the same platform in the coming general election and that Chinese voters will cast their ballots for the PAS in order to bring about a state which treats everybody equally without any racial discrimination.

He indicated that at the present moment, only the PAS can match strength with the UMNO, and whichever party can muster the support of other nationalities is bound to get the upper hand. He added that since we can support the UMNO, we may also cooperate with the Islamic Party.

Mr Lai delivered his public speech in Chinese, which was subsequently translated into Malay by Neo Nee Pin, a PAS Central Committee member.

Mr Neo added that the PAS has been making contacts with members of the Chinese community in various cities, mainly to let the Chinese understand that the PAS is by no means a mysterious or religiously-fanatic organization.

He said that in return for its support to the National Front, the Chinese society has gotten nothing but disappointment, because the UMNO-manipulated National Front is merely interested in striving for the interests of a certain group, while relegating the people's aspirations aside, as attested by its handling of the hawkers' problem, the fishermen's protest incident and the influx of illegal immigrants. "The National Front government failed to abide by the opinions and wishes of the people," he said.

On the question of Education Act's Article 21 (2), he pointed out that the PAS has clearly supported the revocation of this unfair law, but it is deplorable to learn that the MCA, which represents the Chinese nationals, merely wanted the article revised.

DAP Warns CCC of Islamic State

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], warned the PAS Chinese Consultative Committee against helping the Islamic Party [PAS] set up an Islamic state by dragging the Chinese community into political opportunism.

He pointed out that there is no parliamentary election in the system of an Islamic state and that the existing national constitution is bound to be replaced with a Koran-based one. Furthermore, he said, only Islamic disciples can hold senior government posts and non-Muslims will definitely be degraded as second class citizens.

Mr Lim was speaking at a political forum in Kampar last night.

During the past several decades, he said, the Chinese have indeed lost more and more rights, but if we forfeit the present constitutional guarantees and accept an Islamic state, we will suffer even greater losses. He appealed to the Chinese Consultative Committee to think thrice before taking any steps.

He divulged that the Chinese individuals in Perak state who are supporting the PAS for a breakthrough are virtually the same group of people who backed the Chinese Federation of School Teachers and Trustees during the 1982 general election.

Mr Lim continued that in the 1982 election, his political party was badly defeated due to misinformation spread by the above-mentioned group, which resulted in a further erosion of civil rights of the people. Now that this batch of lobbyists is staging a comeback, the public should be alerted.

On the question of Chinese education, Mr Lim, who is the leader of the opposition in Parliament, said that the crux of whether or not to rescind the 1961 Education Act Article 21 (2) lies on whether MCA parliamentary members have the courage to tell the UMNO that the revocation of the said provision represents a firm stand of Chinese society. If the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] respect the Chinese community, why would it continue to oppose the revocation?

Mr Lim urged the Chinese community to stand firm in its demand to rescind this article which is detrimental to Chinese education. If the National Front is not prepared to revoke it, this proves that the government still clings to its ultimate objective of permitting only one language to be used in schools.

CCC Rebuts Anwar's Accusation

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The PAS Chinese Consultative Committee in Perak today issued a statement rebutting an accusation made by Anwar Ibrahim, leader of UMNO's Youth Wing, purporting that the dialogues and contacts between the Islamic Party [PAS] and the said consultative committee are the doings of extremist elements which would worsen ethnic polarization in this country. "We don't know whether to cry or to laugh at the accusation," the statement implied.

The statement pointed out that ethnic polarization in our country has been caused by various fanatic racist policies drawn up by racist extremist elements. It is Anwar Ibrahim's political party that has formulated these extremist policies. Therefore, it is not difficult to discern who are the extremist elements and who are not.

The statement indicated that acceptance by Chinese society to hold dialogues with the PAS is for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding between the Chinese and Malay races and strengthening further the harmony and unity among all nationalities in their search for common ground in the interest of fairness and cooperation of all the people. This way we can help the government minimize ethnic polarization. Yet Anwar Ibrahim accused us of exacerbating the ill feeling, and his illogical remark has made us wonder whether to cry or to laugh.

The statement continued that if Anwar Ibrahim, who is concurrently minister of agriculture, highly regards national interest instead of personal profits, and sincerely worries about the worsening of ethnic polarization, he should ask his government to revoke all unfair, unreasonable extremist policies, particularly the laws governing the fishery industry which is under his jurisdiction. Otherwise, no one would believe his sweet words or cunning.

The statement added that if a person who formulates and implements an extremist policy accuses his victims as extremists, this is tantamount to a robber accusing his victim as the robber. It is simply ridiculous for a person to resort to such sophistry as "the villain sues his victim before he himself is prosecuted."

The statement also pointed out that ethnic Chinese rights have been eroded, their political parties are restricted, and their opposition parties have no force. Therefore, the only way out is for the Chinese to muster their force and join hands with the PAS in order to bridle effectively the National Front's crazy nature. This is a movement to fight for equality for the people and to save our own nationals. This is the main purpose for setting up the PAS Chinese Consultative Committee, with hopes that those who fervently participate in national affairs would support this meaningful task and form branch committees in various cities. Our organization is purely based on national righteous cause. It is hoped that members of all parties and factions would unite for a common goal--the realization of a truly just society.

CACRC Denounces Anwar's Accusation

Selangor SIN CHEN JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The All-Malaysia Chinese Associations Civil Rights Committee [CACRC] today criticized a recent remark by Anwar Ibrahim, leader of UMNO's Youth Wing, describing it as damaging to the reputation of Chinese associations and muddling the dividing line between democracy and racism.

In its public statement, the CACRC called on all political parties and democratic organizations to denounce Anwar's unfounded opinion.

Anwar Ibrahim recently expressed in public that certain Chinese individuals who questioned certain government policies and who held dialogues with the Islamic Party [PAS] were "extremists."

The CACRC statement said: "If Anwar cannot prove his accusation, he must take it back and apologize publicly."

"Anwar was once a democratic fighter, but now that he is afflicted with political cataract, we deplore his metamorphosis."

The statement said: "There is no denying that certain Chinese associations have held talks with the Islamic Party. The PAS was also included in the dialogues between the CACRC and various political parties. Reports are spreading nationwide that the PAS are convoking meetings with Chinese groups, and have won enthusiastic participation by the latter.

"This kind of development has prompted not only the UMNO but also other Chinese-based parties to issue warnings to various Chinese associations not to be cheated by the Islamic Party."

The statement continued: "In fact, the National Front should trust the public's own thinking and discerning power. Our response to the National Front's criticism is: 'You're truly looking down upon us.'"

"Anwar's statement contains an unjustifiable contradiction, that is, the UMNO is also relectlessly trying to hold a dialogue with the PAS in order to realize its professed Muslim unity. So it is quite puzzling why the UMNO should criticize others for making contact with the same Islamic Party."

The CACRC said that Anwar's definition of "extremist elements" are "Chinese associations which oppose government policies and question the national cultural policy and other issues."

"First of all, Anwar must understand that both the MCA and GERAKAN appreciate and accept the Chinese society's stand which is based on democracy and fundamental human rights. If these two parties also oppose--as they do--the government's policies on national culture and education, are they to be lumped as extremist elements? Or, are those individuals who firmly uphold democracy and civil rights to be considered extremists, while others who betray democracy and civil rights and who succumb to UMNO's control to be regarded as reasonable moderates?

The statement said: "We would like the Malaysian people to take a look at our memorandum or our recent statement, and then tell us whether they detect any sign of 'extremism,' 'racism' or 'chauvinism.'"

The CACRC statement said: "The government cannot resort to the tactic of turning things upside down and confusing black and white in order to control public opinion. If the demands for racial equality and cultural democracy are regarded as 'racist politics' and are discriminated against, then it would not be surprising if masses of the Chinese community would one day veer farther and farther away from the National Front and move closer and closer toward the Islamic Party.

"Anwar and the UMNO cannot cover up the fact that the reason for the dialogues between Chinese society and the PAS is because the latter does not fool around with racist politics as the UMNO is doing. Moreover, the UMNO has never paid attention to any requests submitted by Chinese organizations. Therefore, PAS's rising reputation serves as UMNO's mortal wound.

"If the Malaysian people assert that racism is our main enemy, then the recent political development is without doubt a sort of rejoicing. All these years, the Chinese society has always striven for a situation in which the Malays would believe that our demands are fair, democratic and in line with civil rights. Now the Islamic Party has announced that, on the basis of Islamic tenets, all nationalities in our countries shall enjoy equal treatment in the fields of politics, the economy, social affairs, culture, language and education. We do not believe that these are manifestations of 'extremism.'

"Another significant fact is that no matter how the government implements its racist policies in the name of 'bumiputrazism' and how it announces the eradication of poverty, the Islamic Party is winning the support of poverty-stricken Malay masses. This indicates to our Malay brothers and sisters that the root of poverty is not 'race,' but the lack of real development and democracy. Moreover, the majority of the Malaysian people clearly know that the present government's policies can only worsen the trend toward racism."

PAS-CCC Alliance Examined

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 May 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Sharifah Rozita]

[Text]

FOR some in the Chinese community, led by vociferous members of its education and business sectors, the "rights" issue has led them into a strange marriage with Pas.

For Pas, the very same issue has become a vehicle for it to try and make inroads into the Chinese, non-Muslim community, through the establishment of the Chinese Consultative Committees (CCC).

It is not known how strong or viable the CCCs — the first of which has been set up in Perak, followed by Malacca and the Federal Territory — are in terms of actually widening the support base for Pas.

Those who join the CCCs claim they do so as individuals but it cannot be denied that they have connections by way of their membership in associations and guilds which will lend the weight to CCCs.

The CCCs in Perak and the other States comprise members of major umbrella organisations. In Johore, Pas has been conducting talks and dialogues about the formation of the CCC with the Persatuan Rumah Berhala (Association of Worship Houses), which has 70 groups under its wing. In Perak, the members come from groups within the Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Perak Chinese Association.

Pas is said to have the tacit support of the Chinese Guilds and Associations of Malaysia following talks in which this national umbrella association brought up the issue of Chinese rights, contained in the joint declaration drawn up last year.

The joint declaration made proposals in five areas which the Chinese community felt had been neglected — politics, economics, social issues, culture and language education.

The declaration was endorsed by 26 major organisations, including the Chinese Assembly Halls of Selangor, Penang, Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan and Terengganu, several federations of Chinese clans like the Kwang Tung, Teochew and Hokkien associations, the United Chinese School Committees Association of Malaysia (UCSCAM), the United Chinese School Teachers Association of Malaysia (UCSTAM), the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Malacca, Kedah, Perlis and Sabah and Nanyang University Alumni Association, Malaysia.

Not very much is known about this link. Indeed, if anything, there has been a shroud of secrecy over it all. Both Pas and the CCC members have been reluctant to detail some of the points of understanding arrived at in their talks, each declaring that they were exploring avenues of further co-operation, to "foster closer relations" and to "exchange views about a range of issues, including culture and education".

Deputy president of the United Chinese School Committees Association of Malaysia (UCSCAM) Lim Fong Seng said the Chinese guilds and associations were reluctant to talk about their dialogues with Pas because "we do not want to be misrepresented".

Pas, on the other hand, has apparently preferred to keep its efforts to break into the Chinese community merely as part of its attempt to widen its appeal.

For both Pas and the CCC, however, the surreptitious nature of their relationship underlines a necessity to protect their image.

Pas has always maintained its adherence to Islam, at times glorifying in its "extremist" label.

It has branded Umno members as *ka'fir* for the latter's co-operation with non-Muslims so to openly talk about co-operation with the Chinese and actually form the CCC as an auxiliary of Pas is doing what it says Umno should not.

For the Chinese associations and guilds, to be familiar with a party that was known to condemn non-Muslims, upholding Muslim — equated with Malay — rights, could well be misinterpreted as a selling out.

The reaction from the rank and file of both Pas and the associations and guilds could be volatile, given the principles and policies that each stand for.

What then is on the plate that Pas and the CCCs have borne back to their members?

Secretary of the National CCC Mohamed Redhuan Abdullah said during the dialogues between the Chinese organisations last year and this year, Pas leaders expounded party policy with the stress being on its non-racist stand.

"The party leaders also informed them about what they could get and what they could not get under an Islamic administration."

The terms of understanding arrived at between Pas and the Chinese community are encompassed within

the slogan: Equality of all races under a Pas Government, with no classification as Bumiputera and non-Bumiputera.

The only difference under a Pas administration would be the distinction between Muslims and non-Muslims and this would be applicable only in terms of religious worship.

The extent to which Pas appears to be willing to go to attract the non-Malay electorate can be gauged by an offer it has apparently made — the Deputy Prime Ministership to a non-Malay.

The question of whether Pas would actually deliver if and when it came into power seems unimportant at the moment.

This very same offer could well be its own undoing and could well be another reason for the secrecy of the agreement the two parties came to during the talks.

The sincerity of the offer is seen as questionable.

The MCA, the Gerakan and the DAP see this as mere lip-service.

An official of the United Chinese School Teachers Association Malaysia (UCSTAM), Mr Sim Mow Yee said during the two discussions held last year, Pas leaders had agreed that meritocracy should be the basis of entry into universities.

Pas, he said, expressed sympathy with the Chinese struggle for its rights and gave an assurance that it would accept all cultures.

Pas is said to have given an indication that it was not totally averse to the setting up of a university whose medium of instruction was not Bahasa Malaysia.

In the case of Mandarin, since it would largely be mastered by the Chinese community, the university intake would be mainly Chinese thus resulting in racial segregation.

Religious

Vice-chairman of the Pas-CCC link-up, Teoh Hoi Sim said: "Pas had also stated to the PCCC that it will promote religious freedom, respect customs of other races and guarantee the rights and freedom of the people."

In this respect, pork would be allowed to be sold everywhere. It is not known what the boundaries of this "everywhere" exactly are.

It implies that at present, pork can only be sold in certain areas. This would not be quite correct since pork is available in public markets — the only restriction being that it would have to be sold on separate floors or in separate sections of the premises.

Mr Sim also said that Pas had given the assurance that it did not subscribe to "special rights" for the Malays and preferential treatment for the Bumiputeras, particularly in the business field.

How it would do this without doing away with a policy of affirmative action such as the NEP is unclear.

These broad outlines of the understanding achieved between Pas and the various guilds, associations and clans have thus far been on a verbal basis.

Chinese Resource and Research Centre's Dr Kua Kia Soong said it was not as if the Chinese community supported or wanted an Islamic State.

"What the Chinese want is a black and white guarantee for the community's rights — political, education, social and cultural."

The Quran, the only reference Pas claims for itself, is this black and white guarantee. The guidance provided by Islam would also ensure that Pas is not a reactionary party in the modern sense of the word.

Nonetheless, UCSCAM's Lim Fong Seng said a verbal stance was not enough, that "there must be something in writing like in an election manifesto."

All the assurances contained in the understanding between Pas and the CCC are being compiled in a guide that will be used as an election manifesto.

The manifesto is largely meant for the consumption of the Chinese voters, to get their support for Pas. A six-page guide, it contains all the pertinent aspects of the co-operation and understanding henceforth established — on citizenship, political representation and rent control.

Pas is said to have committed itself to making citizenship easier to obtain for non-Bumiputeras.

On rent, the party has also apparently promised to review the Rent Control Act, instituting control where needed but assuring free market play in other respects.

Pas is committed to an Islamic State; but within this Islamic framework, it has also said that there would be an elected Government, with the non-Muslims getting automatic representation in Parliament.

Of course, for all the assurances that Pas has made to the various guilds and associations, it has also asked to be given support in return.

In seats where the majority is Malay, CCC members are asked to round up the votes from the non-Malays.

Pas has also asked that the CCC field its own candidates in the general election. It has said that it would not contest in areas where the CCC has fielded its (independent) candidates.

It has also given the undertaking that "the number of seats given to its Chinese candidates would be double that given by the Barisan Nasional to its Chinese-based parties."

Elections, of course, require funds — another problem that the CCCs and Pas would have to tackle.

It is expected, however, that the newly-forged link between Pas and the guilds and associations would ease some of this burden for Pas.

The chairman of the Perak Chinese Schools Committee, Mr Foo Wan Thot, comes from the well-known millionaire Foo clan. Then there are the former Ipoh Municipal Council president Datuk Seri Liew Why Hone, lawyers Yeoh Kian Teik and Chin Fook Yen, accountant Pu Woh Sing, former Kampar State Assemblyman Lee Kah Hoi, former Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce vice-president Datuk Wong Chin Chye and Perak Chinese Mining Association president Datuk Hew See Tong.

"The question of material support to Pas during the general election did not arise because the party has not made any demands," said Redhuan Abdullah.

He did admit, however, that some well-to-do Chinese community leaders had expressed strong support for Pas.

"We don't know if they will provide financial assistance or not but even if they do, we will not commit ourselves to any conditions," he stressed.

How have the MCA, the Gerakan and the DAP reacted to all this?

Although there seems to be little to base the strength of the PCCC on, MCA leader Tan Koon Swan has urged the Chinese electorate not to fall for false promises or shoot for the moon (the Pas symbol); making a gamble that would only weaken the community.

Deputy president Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik in Malacca came out strongly against the PCCC, assuring the Chinese community that the MCA was going all out to champion Chinese rights.

"We will not be a mere passenger in the Barisan Nasional," he said, ask-

ing the Chinese not to fall for the election ploys of the opposition. Opposition strongman Lim Kit Siang has also slammed the link-up, describing Pas' offers as empty promises.

The MCA is now a reformist party, with a much wider base and appeal to the common man than has hitherto been the case. Guilds and associations and the tycoons seem not to be wielding the same influence as they did before.

Datuk Dr Ling notes that no MCA member is involved with the CCCs.

Gerakan President Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik has warned that under the Islamic State advocated by Pas, non-Muslims would become second-class citizens.

The country would be ruled by a council of ulama and non-Muslims would not have their rightful position in politics, religion and business.

DAP's Kit Siang has said that the Chinese

community must be told about the "true Islamic State" that Pas has not bothered to tell them about — where, he claims, non-Muslims have no say in policy-making, interpretation of the Constitution, voting rights, or access to high judiciary posts.

The MCA has reminded the Chinese community of the mistake it made in 1969 by choosing the DAP. And it is stressing the reformist, new-look MCA and its determination to increase its clout in the Government.

It also points to the Pas-CCC linkage as mere election strategy, to split the votes for all the Chinese-based parties, after its previous liaison with the DAP in 1982 had failed.

The major thrust of the offensive against the Pas-CCC link-up is the inability of Pas to co-operate with their fellow Muslims in Umno.

"If Pas cannot work with their fellow Muslims, how can they work with non-Muslims?"

/13046

CSO: 4200/1096

DAP PRESIDENT ON FAILED EFFORT TO COOPERATE WITH PAS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Chen Man Hin, president of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], divulged today that the party's secretary general Lim Kit Siang had repeatedly sought cooperation with the Islamic Party [PAS] with the view to slashing the National Front's two-thirds majority in Parliament, but of no avail, because the PAS is determined to launch an all-out attack in the coming general election with the hope of replacing the National Front and governing the country.

Mr Chen said that Lim Kit Siang had held several meetings with PAS vice chairman, secretary general and treasurer general, but no agreement was reached.

Mr Chen, who is an MP representing the Seremban constituency, said that although his party disagrees to the idea of the PAS founding an Islamic state, yet both parties can, through mutual understanding, work together to block the National Front from occupying two-thirds of the parliamentary seats.

He said: "To us, this is relatively speaking a realistic objective."

Mr Chen also reminded his party members that the forthcoming general election is going to be a hard-fought battle, due to the emergence of many small opposition parties and independent candidates. It is possible that five or six candidates will be involved in a serious battle for each and every contested seat.

He hoped that elected DAP candidates will be sincere, loyal and full of spirit in rendering service to the public. Those whose background leaves much to be desired or who have several wives had better not run in the election to avoid spoiling the party's image.

Mr Chen made these remarks while speaking at his party's meeting to elect state and division leaders today.

9300/12795

CSO: 4205/18

PAS PLANS FOR GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN OUTLINED

Penang THE STAR in English 9 May 86 p 4

[Article by Azmi M. Anshar]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. — PAS is making a concerted effort against the Barisan Nasional for the coming general election.

It has planned a barrage of ceramahs and rallies to woo the voters.

In the Kedah parliamentary seat of Kubang Pasu, for example, party leaders like president Haji Yusof Rawa, deputy president Ustaz Fadzil Noor, vice-president Ustaz Nakhlaie Ahmad and Youth leader Haji Mustafa Ali have campaigned.

"We want to set up an Islamic State and we have no reservations on how we go about it and we will not make any compromises," said Ustaz Nakhlaie.

"The Barisan government is the stumbling block towards accomplishing our mission and needless to say, it must be toppled. But we also realise that it is still an arduous task if we go about it blindly."

And the party's present campaign reflects the re-organisation and streamlining of our objectives, he said in an interview.

The campaign in Kubang Pasu — the constituency of Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed — was a simple strategy, Ustaz Nakhlaie said. He reasoned that if the top man was brought down, the party might go down with him.

"We realise that Barisan, or for that matter Umno, is not a one-man party."

"However, Umno members would certainly be demoralised and it would be a long time before they could recover if we succeed in bringing down Dr Ma-

PAS is also taking the gamble that Dr Mahathir will be contesting in Kubang Pasu although they realise that he may opt for a last minute switch to counter the PAS threat.

Ustaz Nakhlaie felt that Dr Mahathir was not likely to switch seats because he was identified with Kubang Pasu and had to preserve confidence in the party by showing that he was prepared to face the odds.

"And to desert his long-time constituency would be tantamount to a loss of dignity and credibility," he added.

Ustaz Nakhlaie said PAS had always taken on the Prime Minister in his home State in the past four terms, except in 1974 when it was in the Barisan.

But in many previous contests, "we were fielding candidates for the sake of contesting."

"But not this time. We began making plans immediately after the party got rid of the old leadership. We could not implement a comprehensive and concerted plan before because the leadership then was parochial in its administration and was too busy looking after its own interest," he said.

Ustaz Nakhlaie said the previous administration, led by former president Datuk Haji Asri Muda, was too busy tackling the campaign in his home State of Kelantan to care about how the campaign in other States was progressing.

"That was what we meant by being parochial because most of the PAS leadership

were Kelantanese. Now the situation is different as we have adopted a nationalistic approach in our campaign," he added.

But now the question that PAS must work out is who to pick for the Kubang Pasu battle and Ustaz Nakhlaie is secretive about it.

However, he hinted that the PAS' candidate would be a technocrat and a doctor. But in Kedah, many PAS members have been told that a religious scholar would be the candidate.

Ustaz Nakhlaie said the candidate would be one with impeccable character and background.

PAS president Haji Yusof Rawa was the last PAS candidate to take on Dr Mahathir in 1982, losing by a majority of about 5,000 votes.

In fact, Haji Yusof had been battling Dr Mahathir wherever the latter stood with no success except in the 1969 general elections when both stood at the Kota Setar Selatan parliamentary seat.

But it has to be acknowledged that during that period, the tide of anti-establishment sentiments were overwhelming and Haji Yusof's victory could not be attributed to PAS' strength or his own personal touch, Ustaz Nakhlaie said.

He said PAS was more confident of taking on Dr Mahathir now because of the many political developments that had unsettled Umno.

Besides the usual issues like the Bumiputera Malaysia Finance loans scandal, the Mernati incident and a

to have resolved, he said PAS would concentrate on the rifts within Umno especially the resignation of Datuk Musa Hitam as Deputy Prime Minister.

But PAS is also aware that Umno members will not take kindly to PAS' Kubang Pasu campaign.

"We know that Umno has listed about 25 issues on why PAS should be rejected by the electorate."

But, he claimed, PAS was not worried because the key to the party's success depended on that section of the electorate, which it thought could not be influenced by Umno.

Although Ustaz Nakhlaie declined to mention which section, it is understood that they are made up of the Chinese community in which PAS has now a special interest.

But he did say that they would be trying to reach out to Umno members who were disgruntled with the rifts.

PAS has also outlined several parliamentary constituencies held by top Umno leaders in its target list.

Among them are Kuala Muda (Umno treasurer and Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin), Jerlun/Langkawi (Umno secretary-general Datuk Seri Sanusi Junid), and Gua Musang in Kelantan (Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah).

He conceded that the constituencies that PAS was concentrating on were mainly predominantly Malay areas where the party's influence was substantial but "it is a start to achieve

NEW ISLAMIC PARTY EMERGES, STATES OBJECTIVES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 May 86 p 2

[Article by Sharifah Rozita]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — A new Islamic political grouping has emerged — Angkatan Jemaah Muslimin (Muslim Congregational Movement), formed by Islamic intellectuals, professionals and politicians.

A source said today Angkatan aimed at becoming a credible party, offering "concrete" proposals towards uniting the Muslim community and the rest of society.

The first objective is to bring the present Muslim-based political parties — Umno, Pas, Hamim and Berjasa — closer, to defuse the tension between them.

Committee members

"Right now, efforts made by Umno and Pas to unite the parties are not effective and neither has come up with a definite set of guidelines or agenda to base their talks and cooperation on," the source said.

The Angkatan has 12 committee members, whose names would be disclosed "some time next week".

The 12 met earlier this week to formalise the formation of the party and are in the process of finalising two or three points about organisational structure.

The Angkatan will submit its application for registration to the Registrar of Societies once these have been worked out, most probably after the Hari Raya.

It is understood to have already enlisted 50 members, the minimum required for registration as a party.

The source did not dismiss the possibility of Angkatan members contesting in the coming general election.

If the party is not registered in time for the polls, its members could still stand as independents, whose platform would be based on the party's philosophy and objectives.

The Angkatan will also submit to the Government four drafts: on an Islamic Constitution; civil law; concept of an Islamic State; and certain legal bills to substitute existing laws and enactments which, it says, contradict Islam.

It has already compiled a set of civil laws containing 1,500 provisions in five volumes, the result of two years' work.

The drafts will be submitted next month, after the Hari Raya.

The source said Angkatan would meet with members of other Muslim parties to work out closer cooperation.

It is understood that Umno leaders are aware of the new movement and are waiting for more details and formal calls for meetings.

Meeting point

The source said Angkatan had a five-point base on which to develop closer ties between Muslims and non-Muslims:

- The brotherhood of man, irrespective of race and religion;
- Recognition of the existence of races and nations;
- The need to establish a meeting point for all great religions;
- Mutual understanding and contribution of all races to society; and,
- Ensuring national harmony.

The Angkatan will tackle issues current to the Muslim community, including the question of nationalism and Islam and modern economic systems such as banking and insurance practices in its talks with other Muslim groupings.

Much of Angkatan's activities are expected to begin soon after the Hari Raya festivities, the source said.

USE OF NUCLEAR POWER ESCHEWED, OTHER SOURCES TO BE EXPLORED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 May 86 p 4

[Text] Klang, Thurs.—The Government has no plans to use nuclear energy as a source of power supply in the country, Energy, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Datuk Leo Moggie says.

He said the Government had never considered the use of nuclear energy in the past and will not change its policy.

Asked to comment on the recent Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster in the Soviet Union, Datuk Moggie said Malaysia only conducted nuclear research for specific reasons.

"We do research to be knowledgeable about the latest nuclear developments, but we never intended to use nuclear power as a source of energy supply."

Datuk Moggie said the country had ample resources for energy supply such as oil, gas and coal and would fully explore using the three sources.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1096

RADIOACTIVITY CHECKS OF IMPORTS TO BE INTENSIFIED

BK301247 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1208 GMT 30 May 86

[Article by Gwen Benjamin]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 30 May (OANA-BERNAMA)--Malaysia's checks for radioactive contamination in imported foodstuff will be intensified from next week but for how long is just anybody's guess.

Ships which had taken on goods in Europe after last month's Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union will begin arriving here in June, and with the radioactivity of some elements lasting for between 30 and 100 years, the Health Ministry is unable to say for sure when the checks will cease.

Since the meltdown of the nuclear power plant, the ministry has been checking all imported foodstuff from Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union for possible radioactive contamination.

Health Services Deputy Director Dr Harbhajan Singh told BERNAMA that so far tests on imported foodstuff showed very low counts of radiation as the ships carrying the foodstuff left Europe and the Soviet Union before the Chernobyl accident.

Health officers at Port Kelang, the country's largest port, have quarantined foodstuff aboard eight ships since the tests began a few weeks ago.

Dr Harbhajan said foodstuff from three ships had been released after tests by the Tun Ismail Atomic Research Centre (Puspati), the country's fledgling research station.

A Health Ministry officer here said that among the imported foodstuff tested were cornstarch, butter cookies, cognac, chocolates and apples.

The officer added that a Yugoslav ship and a West German ship would arrive at Port Kelang Friday, while four more ships from Europe were expected to berth at the port next week, all possibly carrying foodstuff.

Dr Harbhajan Singh said that while he could not specify the duration of the tests, it looked like a "long-term process" in view of the half-life of radioactive materials. Half-life is the period in which activity of a radioactive substance falls to half its original value. For example, the radioactive half-life of strontium and caesium is from 30 to 100 years.

There was also the question of disposal, should any of the tested foodstuff show radioactive contamination, Dr Harbhajan Singh said. He said the foodstuff should not be burnt or thrown away but buried in a special place, adding that this would pose a problem in view of the half-life of the radioactive materials.

Puspati, he said, would decide on methods of disposing of all radioactive contaminated foodstuff.

Dr Harbhajan Singh also said that anyone consuming radioactive contaminated foodstuff could develop side-effects after 10 to 20 years as it took a long time for the radiation to accumulate.

Radiation, he added, was dangerous and could lead to cancer of the bones and muscles, besides affecting the organs and fetuses.

/9604

CSO: 4200/1092

COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO MONITOR CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

BK311158 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1103 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 31 May (OANA-BERNAMA)—The nuclear energy unit in the Prime Minister's Department has set up a special committee to monitor the extent Malaysia has been affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union last 26 April.

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Dr James Ongkili, who announced this Friday, said the committee comprised representatives of the relevant government agencies and departments, including the Health Ministry and health authorities of all ports and international airports in the country.

The committee was set up on a cabinet directive on 14 May requiring the relevant authorities to continue to check and monitor for radioactive contamination all passengers and foodstuffs brought in by air or sea from Soviet Union's neighboring European countries.

Speaking to newsmen after visiting the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) campus and the Kobena training institute at Sekudai over 300 km south of here, Dr Ongkili said the directive had been circulated to all ports and international airports in the country.

He said attention would be paid particularly to edible goods brought in from Kiev, Russia (which is the nearest port to Chernobyl), Eastern Europe, the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Romania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Foodstuffs such as milk and milk products, groceries, processed vegetables and seafood items, fish and chilled meat, which are suspected of being exposed or susceptible to contamination during processing, would come under close scrutiny.

Food samples would be sent for analysis to the Tun Ismail Atomic Centre, a fledgling research station near here, he said.

Dr Ongkili said checks would, however, be conducted on a selective basis on goods and passengers from high-risk countries. Only those ships which left their ports after the accident would be checked.

He said there was a proposal from some quarters that the government totally ban ships and goods from these high-risk countries but this could not be done as Malaysia is also a member of GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] which stipulates free trade in the region.

A ban is also not feasible as it could affect Malaysia's economic ties and trading relations with these countries, he said.

Dr Ongkili said the government has been conducting checks on all passengers and goods for suspected contamination since news of the accident reached Malaysia 2 days later.

However, apart from one Russian on board an Aeroflot flight who was found to have a high level of radioactivity on his shoes, there was no trace of contamination on the body and clothing of the other passengers.

The checks would continue until Malaysia is satisfied there is no further danger, he added.

He said Malaysia would also monitor very closely the results of the meeting in Moscow of all nuclear-reactor using countries to discuss the future peaceful use of nuclear energy.

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CSO: 4200/1092

BERNAMA REPORTS ON ROW WITH PRC OVER CARGO SHIP INCIDENT

BK031108 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0928 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)--A ship carrying dry rubber and palm oil worth more than M\$6 million (about US\$2.3 million) left the premier Malaysian port of Port Kelang for India in July last year but instead ended up in China, where the cargo was sold, the FINANCIAL DAILY BUSINESS TIMES reported Tuesday.

Now, more than 10 months after that caper, Malaysian and Chinese authorities are still disputing ownership of the cargo, the report said.

According to the report the Chinese have turned down requests by Malaysian shippers and associated cargo interests to return the cargo. They claim it was purchased in the open market from a Hong Kong-based company on a willing buyer willing seller basis. The Chinese, however, are willing to sell the cargo back for a profit.

The cargo comprising 2,500 tonnes of dry rubber and 7,873 drums of palm oil (PFAD) worth M\$6 million, was loaded for India last year by a group of Malaysian shippers but never reached its destination. Instead, it ended up in the port of Shantou in China.

Investigations by international loss adjusters Thomas Howell Kiewit (Singapore) Ltd revealed that the cargo, carried by a vessel of dubious registration and ownership, was sold to Guangzhou Commercial Service Development Co by Nedco and Co, a Hong Kong-based company, the report said.

At a recent meeting in Guangzhou between the various parties and local shippers, the Chinese, who had earlier agreed to redeliver the cargo after reimbursement, asked the parties to buy the consignment by June 5 failing which it will be sold to others.

Quoting sources the report said the Chinese have in fact sold the consignment of palm oil to an undisclosed buyer in China.

The undertaking to redeliver the cargo was given by Chinese Embassy counselors in Kuala Lumpur following the intervention of Malaysian authorities.

The turnabout in the Chinese stand is said to have surprised the shippers and agents who maintain that title or ownership of the cargo has not passed to the Chinese.

They argue that the Chinese are only temporary custodians of the cargo, not its real owners because what they purchased was in fact stolen cargo.

There was enough evidence before the Chinese to realize that something was amiss in the offer. The cargo markings clearly stated the port of loading as Port Kelang and Kuantan in Malaysia and the port of unloading as Bombay and Madras, the English daily said.

Yet the bill of lading produced by the Chinese stated Taiwan as the port of loading when in fact the vessel in question was never in or around any Taiwanese port.

The Chinese also did not request the certificate of origin of the cargo, as is normally done.

The investigating agency had established it was the same vessel which loaded the cargo at the Malaysian ports, under the name of M.V. Tropical Queen, that discharged the cargo in Shantou but under a different name, M.V. Tamaraw Hope. The question is transshipment therefore does not arise.

The report said it is believed that the Chinese Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, which was contacted by the Malaysian Foreign Ministry to assist in investigations, confirmed that the cargo purchased by the Chinese authorities was indeed Malaysian cargo.

Meanwhile, it is understood that India, a major importer of Malaysian rubber and palm oil, is considerably annoyed, especially at the lack of precaution exercised by the shipper. It has reduced its offtake from Malaysia and has also reverted to purchase.

The report quoting sources also said that the shipper, in the pursuit of cheap freight had failed to verify various documents relating to registration of the vessel and hull insurance both of which had subsequently been found to be forged.

/12712

CSO: 4200/1094

OMAN SEEKS CLOSER TIES, INVITES PROTOCOL AGREEMENT SIGNATURES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 May 86 p 3

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs.--The Oman Sultanate has invited Malaysia to sign a joint protocol agreement on several aspects of cooperation between the two countries, Information Minister Datuk Rais Yatim said.

The agreement was being studied by the Attorney-General's Chambers, he said after receiving Omani Charge d'Affaires Ahmed Ibrahim Qasim at Angkasapuri.

He hoped the agreement would strengthen the brotherly relations between Oman and Malaysia, especially in the Islamic context.

Where his Ministry was concerned, emphasis would be given to exchange of information materials.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1096

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 May 86 p 18

[Article by Sharif Haron]

[Text]

MALAYSIA and Canada signed yesterday a general agreement for development cooperation that will enable the promotion of a renewed programme between the two countries.

The agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur will be an "umbrella agreement" establishing certain standard provisions, particularly privileges and facilities, to be accorded to Canadian personnel and firms executing specific technical cooperation projects in Malaysia on behalf of their government.

Two broad avenues of cooperation have been identified for the renewed development cooperation programme.

The first provides soft-loan financing under a line of credit for Canadian goods and services used in public sector development projects and the second official grant support for technical cooperation projects in human and natural resource development.

Chief Secretary to the Government Tan Sri Sallehuddin Mohamed signed for Malaysia and Canadian High Commissioner Manfred Von Nostitz for his government.

Since the newly concluded general agreement is a forward looking document, the two governments are contemplating further joint projects in the development cooperation area.

Within the next few months, the two sides hope to conclude a subsidiary arrangement on a programme of technical assistance and training in conjunction with Malaysia's agricultural information system.

Speaking at the ceremony, Tan Sri Sallehuddin said it is the government's objective to make technology transfer the main focus of technical cooperation with other countries during the Fifth Malaysia Plan.

The agreement also reflects the government's emphasis on the development of indigenous technology, development of human resources and strengthening of the institutional capabilities of the public sector.

In line with this, he said, technical cooperation will be sought not only to consolidate and strengthen existing development programmes but also to assist in the development of new programmes under the Fifth Plan.

Tan Sri Sallehuddin said although public sector development during the Fifth Plan will be constrained by the availability of resources, the government trusts that development assistance will continue to play an important role.

Development assistance, both capital and technical, will be important in supplementing the resources necessary for the country's rapid socio-economic development, he added.

In 1984, Malaysia signed an agreement for a line of credit of C\$9.5 million (approximately \$17 million) to be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency.

In addition, two memorandums of understanding were signed last year, providing a grant for a human resource planning project and the training of skilled industrial manpower.

Meanwhile, Mr Von Nostitz said a conference on Malaysia will be held in Canada in October focusing on the steadily evolving relationship between the two countries.

The conference will be funded by the Canadian government and jointly sponsored by the Institute of Strategic and International Studies and its Canadian counterpart.

Mr Von Nostitz said the conference will highlight the potential for further cooperation between the two countries.

WORLD'S LARGEST WOOL-SCOURING PLANT PLANNED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 May 86 p 2

[Text]

SINGAPORE has pulled off an investment coup, worth between \$600 million and \$870 million, with the decision by Yoshikawa Oil and Fat Company to build the world's largest wool-scouring plant in the Republic.

The investment, to be spread out over seven years, will break new ground for the Republic as the plant will extract wool grease from wool. This process is new even to the parent company in Osaka.

The Singapore project, said company president Shiro Yoshikawa, has the distinction of being Yoshikawa's first overseas investment. It could enhance Singapore's prospects of becoming a wool-trading centre.

Supplies of wool will come from Australia, New Zealand, South Korea and Taiwan. Grease extracted from the wool will be used to make lanolin and its derivatives, which in turn will be used to manufacture cosmetics.

Mr Yoshikawa estimates that about 40,000 to

50,000 tonnes of wool will be imported to produce 4,000 tonnes of lanolin each year. This would be stepped up to 7,000 tonnes later.

The scouring plant will be completed in 1993 but production of lanolin will begin before that — in the third quarter of next year, using imported wool grease.

To lay the groundwork for the investment, Yoshikawa Chemicals Singapore was set up last April. Formal agreement to invest will be signed by Mr Yoshikawa when he comes to Singapore next month.

Explaining the decision to site the plant in Singapore instead of the original choice of Australia where wool is readily available, Mr Yoshikawa said:

"Lanolin exports from Singapore can get into the European Economic Community tax-free. Australia does not enjoy that benefit. And Japanese-produced lanolin exports to the EEC are taxed at 6 per cent." — SBT

/13046

CSO: 4200/1097

RESEARCH ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PLANNED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 May 86 p 20

[Article by Stephanie Yanchinski]

[Text]

SINGAPORE has set out on an ambitious course to become a world-class centre for research into artificial intelligence (AI). But it faces a number of barriers if it is to achieve its goal.

The country has wide-ranging plans to upgrade its computer expertise from mainly parts assembly to the design of "thinking machines" at the very forefront of computer technology.

Central to this strategy is Singapore's new S\$21.5 million Information Technology Institute, due to be completed in October. This will serve as a centre for applied research and development in all aspects of information technology. It will closely collaborate with industry, and artificial intelligence rates as a top priority, with its own special laboratory.

ITI will also gather together research groups currently scattered throughout government agencies. In addition it is planned to launch new undergraduate programmes for AI training, and strengthen post-graduate research by inviting the best of foreign experts to teach.

The aim is to turn Singapore into a first rate centre for computer software design and win a share of the lucrative market in computer programmes. At the same time Singapore mandarins see AI as a tool for boosting industrial competitiveness, and a key to its cherished aim of becoming a "knowledge centre" for South-East Asia.

Essential

Dr Yeo Ning Hong, Minister for Communications and Information and himself an expert in AI, told a recent gathering of AI experts that artificial intelligence "is essential to our role as a knowledge broker".

Sales of AI hardware and software topped US\$700 million (M\$1.62 billion) in 1984, according to a new study by merchant bankers Rothschild. The new-found commercial success of AI is largely due to innovations in software, called expert systems. These sophisticated software programmes endow computers with the ability to mimic human thought.

Expert systems are not "free" thinkers. They work to set "rules", compiled from interviewing human experts about how they think. However, the mechanical boffins also depend on "heuristic" reasoning, sometimes called the art of good guessing.

Artificial intelligence is further advanced in the West and in Japan, where these expert computers help treat cancer, search for mineral and oil deposits, and help run steel mills and petrochemical refineries.

In the business world financiers are beginning to rely on expert systems in a variety of ways, from planning long-term prototype programme to making snap decisions on equity

dealing. One prototype programme even assesses the political risks attached to international investment projects for wary insurance underwriters and international loan merchants.

However, artificial intelligence can be equally important to Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) rimming the Pacific Ocean, such as Singapore.

The "NICs" see it as one way to compete against bigger industrialised countries, by carving out special market niches. Prof. Edward Feigenbaum, computer scientist at Stanford University and key-note speaker at the recent meeting of AI experts in Singapore, said: "Artificial intelligence is ideal for a small nation such as Singapore. It requires no imports, as it is based on people's knowledge."

Efficiency

The Information Technology Institute will initially have a pool of 40 computer professionals who will be transferred from the existing Joint Software Engineering Programme between the National Computer Board and the Ministry of Defence. There will also be an advisory panel of international authorities.

The final programme remains to be worked out. But it is likely that ITI scientists will apply AI to solving practical problems in established industries such as shipping, transportation and financial servicing, as well as the growing telecommunications business.

Expert systems will be able to organise container loading and storage at Singapore's busy port

more efficiently, for example, and save many thousands of dollars a day.

Singapore also hopes to win its share of the future market for AI equipment and software which the American consultancy firm Arthur D Little predicts will jump to US\$200 billion (M\$520 billion) by the end of the century.

The Joint Software Programme has already brought one expert system, POSE, close to commercialisation. Picture Oriented Software Environment is a tool for systems analysis, which can be taught in an hour.

The most lucrative application involves developed generic "shells" which can be tailored to fit a variety of industrial applications. At the moment it costs between US\$60,000 and US\$80,000 (M\$150,000 and M\$200,000) to purchase a single copy of AI software.

Shortage

Singapore faces other hurdles in developing AI into a fully-fledged business. Dr Don Walker, computer scientist at Bell Communications Research, points out that there is such a worldwide shortage of AI experts that American industry has had to resort to in-house training. Singapore will have even greater difficulties in finding the right people.

Another problem, that of where Singapore will find a market for its AI products, may be more intractable, however. The region is not ready to use AI, and local industry, with the exception of aerospace, is suffering during the current recession. It can cost a company between US\$1 million (M\$2.6 million) and US\$2 million (M\$5.2 million) to develop and implement an expert system. — FT

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CSO: 4200/1097

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON BUILDUP OF AIR STRENGTH

BK011319 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0810 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 1 Jun (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) will in future concentrate on enhancing its strength rather than its supportive role in the armed forces, Chief of Air Force Lt-Gen Mohamed Ngah said Sunday.

RMAF would have to continue building up its strength until it had a strong air warfare capability, he told a press conference after a parade at Sungai Besi Airbase here in conjunction with RMAF's 28th anniversary Sunday.

Lt-Gen Mohamed Ngah said initial efforts to beef up RMAF's air superiority were being implemented with increased vigor under the fifth Malaysia plan (1986-1990).

Besides upgrading its present basic air defence aircraft and systems, the air force needed to have a new generation of jet fighters and modern sophisticated systems like the airborne early warning aircraft. The RMAF was not consolidating and reorganising itself towards this end.

This effort, he said, covered personnel and equipment, like trimming to two the four major RMAF command organisations inherited from the British Royal Air Force (RAF).

The air force chief also said RMAF would hold its first air defence exercise incorporating all RMAF units over skies throughout the country soon. This would be preceded by a mini-exercise where jet aircraft from five squadrons would participate in a weapons firing competition beginning 16 June.

RMAF had been participating in military air exercises annually with air forces of some ASEAN countries and countries under the 1971 five-power defence arrangement--Singapore, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Malaysia is also a member of the agreement.

/9604

CSO: 4200/1092

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DENIES MORO GUERRILLAS IN COUNTRY—Kuala Lumpur, Wednesday [21 May]--Malaysia has denied that there is a Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] headquarters based on an island near Sandakan. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Sandakan and the nearby islands are trading and stopover areas for traders and workers from neighboring countries. He said, "I wish to clarify that Malaysia will not use its region for activities detrimental to the national interest." The foreign minister said the MNLF headquarters, as reported by newspapers to be near Sandakan, in fact, does not exist. He said this when commenting on a news report from Brunei saying a high-ranking Sabah state government official disclosed that the federal government might have known of the development but is "purposely not doing anything about it." Last Sunday, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said he had no knowledge of the Moro headquarters. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen stressed, "I wish to clarify that no such headquarters ever existed." [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 22 May 86 p 2] /9604

CSO: 4200/1092

PARTY LEADER SUPPORTS FREE IRIAN JAYA

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST-COURIER in English 21 May 86 p 1

[Article by Soldier Buruka and Angwi Hriehwazi]

[Text]

The Melanesian Alliance yesterday vowed to press for self-determination for "West Papua".

It is the first time a front-line political party has publicly backed those wanting the Indonesians out of neighboring Irian Jaya.

The alliance wanted the issue to be raised in international forums such as the United Nations, party leader F. Momis, yesterday told the Post-Courier.

"We do not agree that Indonesian Government had the moral right to forcibly take over West Papua."

He said the alliance had made its stand in the Somare cabinet but was overruled because it lacked numerical strength.

"We will continue through our diplomatic channel and international forums to press for the right of West Papuans to determine their own future."

He said the influx of so-called border crossers since 1962 "is an indication that things are not well in West Papua".

Although the alliance believed it was not right to break off diplomatic relations with Indonesia, it would never support the use of the PNG Defence Force to collaborate to wipe out OPM rebels.

"We can not allow our soldiers to victimise or even go to the extent of killing Melanesians in West Papua."

Alliance chairman and civil rights lawyer Bernard Narokobi said Irian Jayans' right for self-determination must not be "hushed up" in international forums under "carpets of sweet diplomacy".

Fraud and duress

"The process of annexation of Irian Jaya by Indonesia was illegal. It was obtained by fraud, duress and undue influence by Indonesian authorities at that time," he said.

"Culturally and historically, Irian Jaya has never been an integral part of Indonesia."

"Even within Indonesia's own internal politics at that time, there was a conflict between President Sukarno and vice-president Hatta. The latter believed Irian Jaya was not an integral part of Indonesia," he said.

Mr Narokobi said the alliance would not advocate military action, but the party wanted three things. The first point was that the people of Irian Jaya were part of the greater island of New Guinea and had never been a colony of Indonesia.

Secondly, the people were culturally Melanesians, and thirdly, Irian Jayans had an inalienable right to self-determination.

"We will call on every free nation to recognise these people and press on our good neighbor, Indonesia, to engage in a policy of disengagement."

"We are pressing for nothing short of constitutional changes to grant autonomy even within the present political system."

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CSO: 4200/1098

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON ENRILE'S 22 FEB 86 REVELATIONS ON MARCOS, RAMOS

1972 Assassination Try 'Pretense'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Feb 86 pp 1, 7

[Midday Edition Article by Jimmy Montejo, Gene Orajana, Vot Vitug and Jimmy Perez]

[Excerpts] Rebel Vice Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos early this morning met with opposition supporters gathered outside his PC headquarters at Camp Crame and declared that what is unfolding "is a revolution of the people."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, calling his first press conference at 3:40 a.m. after his joint announcement with Ramos early last night, said he was recognizing Mrs. Corazon Aquino as "our new commander-in-chief."

He disclosed that an armed attack on his official car, one of Mr. Marcos' reasons for imposing eight years of martial law in 1972, had been a pretense and said he was now rebelling as an "act of contrition" for his past role.

Only hours earlier, at 6:45 p.m. Saturday Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile seized Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame and declared they were breaking off with the Marcos government and would support Mrs. Corazon Aquino. They declared Mr. Marcos did not have a mandate and Mrs. Aquino is the winner of the Feb. 7 poll.

"The President did not win the election," said Enrile, 62, a Harvard-educated lawyer who has been Marcos' Defense Minister since 1970.

Asked what their demands were, Enrile said, "We want the will of the people to be respected." He added, "I believe in my whole heart and mind that she (Mrs. Cory Aquino) was duly elected president of the republic."

Enrile said Mrs. Aquino was cheated out of 300,000 votes in his home region, which is north of Manila.

Reform Movement 'Organized To Protect Ourselves'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Feb 86 p 8

[Transcript of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's 23 Feb 86 Press Conference]

[Text]

Enrile: Gentlemen, we are ready to answer your questions.

Question: Is it true that the President has ordered your arrest?

Enrile: I would rephrase this by saying that there was an information to round up the members of the Reform Movement and this afternoon my boys came to my house and asked me to get out and come to this place because we might all be rounded up. I said information reached us there was supposed to be an effort to arrest all members of the Reform Movement and this afternoon some of my boys came to my house and move to Camp Aguinaldo because - we have to group here because - there is a possibility that we'll all be rounded up.

Q: Who will arrest you?

E: Well, it's supposed (to be) the members of the Presidential Security Command... the Presidential Security Command...

Q: Would that necessarily mean on the orders of President Marcos?

E: I do not know whose orders. But I imagine that the President, if the arrest orders are going to be issued - it will have to emanate from the highest authority.

Q: Have you had communication with the President?

E: No, we could not reach him. We do not know where he is.

Q: Did you try?

E: Not yet. We sent people to make contact with them.

Q: Were you worried that your life was in danger, sir?

E: Well, I must preface that to answer your question, that as far back as 1982, we have been getting persistent reports that there were efforts to eliminate us. The information was that they brought in some elements from Mindanao to undertake the job. It was at that point that we decided to organize a group to protect ourselves. This is actually the... what is now known as the Reform AFP Movement.

Q: Tell us how much of the military you represent. How long you intend to be here, and what your demands will be?

E: Well, I do not know how long we will be here. It all depends upon the situation. I hope that the situation will come out for the better, if not, then we will have to make a stand here and if we have to go down, all of us would have to go down.

Q: Sir, are you fearful for your life?

E: Well, anybody in this condition would have to fear for his life. But...

Q: What conditions are you talking about?

E: Well, while we are in a camp, we might have some people who will assault us.

Q: Do you feel you're under siege?

E: Not yet.

Q: How long do you intend to keep the troops in this building?

E: Troops are not only in this building. They are around the perimeters of this camp. And we have friendly forces outside of the camp.

Q: You said the troops are around the perimeter of the camp. Does that mean that you control the general headquarters (of the AFP)?

E: Well, we are in the Ministry of National Defense. As of now, I am still the Minister of National Defense. And that is why I came here. Because we have no intention to harm anybody, but the fact is there is a report that we are going to be arrested, and if we are going to be arrested, we know what that means.

Q: Who's us?

E: The members of the Reform Movement.

Q: Would that include General Ramos and you?

E: I think General Ramos...

Ramos: I am with Minister Enrile, and the reason for my being here, ladies and gentlemen is that because the Armed Forces of the Philippines has stopped to be the real Armed Forces of the Philippines, which is supposed to be the defender of public safety, enforcers of the law and what has developed is that there has

become an elite Armed Forces of the Philippines that no longer represents the rank and office and officers' corp of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Q: Can you tell us what your demands will be and do you intend to hold a dialog with President Marcos?

E: Well, we want that the will of the people must be respected.

Q: Can you tell us what that will be?

E: For myself, if I may say this... I believe that the mandate of the people does not belong to President Marcos... uh... regime. For a fact, there had been some anomalies committed in the elections.

I mean... and I searched my conscience and I said to myself, I could not serve a government that is not expressive of the sovereign will.

Q: Does Mrs. Aquino know what you're doing?

E: ... we have not had any contact with Mrs. Aquino.

Q: So what are your demands going to be? Will you stay here until Mr. Ver steps out... until Mr. Marcos (interruption)... Are you resigning?

E: I was going to tender my resignation on Monday.

Q: Irrevocable?

E: Yes, I can no longer serve the government.

Q: How about you, General Ramos? Have you tendered your irrevocable resignation?

R: I have tendered my offer to retire. But at the moment as the chief of the Constabulary and Integrated National Police, the vice chief of staff of the Philippines, I would like to direct the troops under my command as well as other elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines that are professionally minded, that are dedicated to the military service, in the sense of the military service being the protector of the people, the defender of public safety and the enforcers of the law, of our country, to be with me as well as the Minister of National Defense, in our effort to bring about a more normal situation where our people once more can live freely and pursue the aspirations they have in life.

Q: Will you tell us what you specifically mean by that? Is the army, navy, air force against you?

E: Well, not quite. We have some friendly forces — The Army, Navy, and Air Force. Even the Marines.

Q: (unclear)

E: No, I did not... discuss with anybody.

Q: Are you saying you no longer recognize President Marcos as President?

E: As of now, I cannot in my conscience recognize the President as the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and I am appealing to my other members of the Cabinet to heed the will of the people expressed during the last election because in my own region, I know that we cheated the election to the extent of 350,000 votes.

Q: Will you serve under Mrs. Aquino?

E: No, I will not serve under Mrs. Aquino even if she is installed as a president. I do not know if she can be installed as a president. In talking of a country and people and not men, our loyalty is to the Constitution and the country and I am calling on all the decent elements in the Cabinet, decent elements in the government, the decent Filipinos, soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines who are trained to respect the Constitution to protect the welfare of this nation and this people to wake up and support this movement.

Q: Will you ask President Marcos to step down?

E: The answer to that question lies in the President.

Q: Have you talked to Washington?

E: I have notified the American ambassador about the situation. I have notified the ambassador of Japan about the situation. And I was informed that they will inform their respective government.

Q: General Ramos, do you recognize the President as the Armed Forces commander-in-chief?

R: I think the President of 1986 is not the same President we used to know before... to whom we dedicated our service... But it is clear that he no longer is the able and capable commander-in-chief that we count upon... because he has put his personal family interest above the interest of the people. And therefore I would like to appeal likewise as Minister Enrile had done to the fair and to the dedicated and people-oriented members of the

Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Integrated National Police to join us in this crusade for better government.

I would like to appeal to our personnel in the 13 regions of this country to avoid any bloodshed, to maintain calm and to be able to influence the people's power in our country to support this appeal of Minister Enrile and myself.

Let me just say for my part I am motivated merely by... and very simply by the urgent desire for a better future for the small people in the Armed Forces of the Philippines who have been pushed around by a powerful politician.

by powerful military officers who have been motivated by very selfish desires and intentions. For instance, say, many of our military officers have become practically the servants of powerful political figures in our society, and they have responded to the commands not from us who are in the chain of command, but to the instructions of these powerful politicians that I have adverted to.

They, in fact, have received firearms from these military officers for utilization in furthering their political and business interest which to me is contrary to what we swore to defend and which to me is patently illegal under the Constitution.

E: You know, we realize the gravity of the situation as far as our lives are concerned. And if it should come to pass that we will lose our lives in this particular moment, we will gladly do it in the service of our people and our nation. For that is the oath that we have taken when we entered the public service. It is our duty to see to it that the sovereign will of the Filipino people expressed through the ballots must be respected.

Q: Have you heard of any plan against Mrs. Aquino or the Opposition?

E: No, I do not know whether there are any such plan. But I heard there was a meeting at Malacanang sometime two weeks ago, I think, where some members of the... some generals, were present and there was a plan to arrest all the leaders of the Opposition. In fact, and some members of parliament... and in fact, I just talked to one group commander from the South and I understand some hitmen or hit list directed against Unido leaders have

been prepared and I do not know why this thing is happening in our country.

Q: Sir, can you tell us what you know about the cheating in the election?

E: In my region, the President obtained 233,000 margin in Cagayan. In Isabela, he got 165,000 votes. In Kalinga-Apayao, he barely made it. In Quirino, I do not know the result there. He lost in Ifugao and Batanes. I am bothered by my conscience... that we have done this to our people because under the Constitution, powers of government are supposed to emanate from the sovereign will of our people and yet, we do not respect the will of our people.

The question that I asked myself before I came before you is: Is it worth living to serve a government that does not really represent the will of the people?

Q: Are you really set to consider Mrs. Aquino as the President?

E: I'm not making a conclusion. Whoever is considered by the people to be representative of their will must be respected.

Q: Is a coup d'etat part of the option?

E: We never had any plan to stage a coup d'etat. What we are doing is to defend ourselves against an assault that is quite imminent and apparent.

Q: How can the question be resolved?

E: I do not know. It's only the President who can resolve the problem.

R: I am willing to dialog with the President to express the feelings of those in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. In fact, that is my primary and only approach.

E: They can kill all of us here. We are all gathered in this building and in this camp. But the blood that they will shed will be blood of Filipinos who love their country... more than any man and we are not here to serve a man but to serve a republic and the people.

Q: How many are your members?

E: I cannot tell you our members.

Q: General Ramos, can you issue an order to any troops to come and arrest you?

E: I am only appealing to the troops now to do what is right by the Constitution and to do what is right under our laws and I would like to once more address and appeal

to the commander-in-chief to allow us to peacefully negotiate and talk to him.

I've transmitted to the President on many occasions in writing as well as in face-to-face conversation the feelings of the smaller people in the Armed Forces of the Philippines as well as my perceptions of the worsening situation of the country.

As you well know, he has largely ignored this appeal and he has not acted on the very serious problems of the country today insofar as peace and order are concerned.

E: The Armed Forces of the Philippines are no longer the Armed Forces of the Filipino people. There is already an attitude on the part of some people that they own the Armed Forces of the Philippines, that they own the country, that they own everybody. They say General Ver was retired on a Sunday, only to be reinstated, again, only to be retired again. They announce that General Ramos is the acting chief of staff but there is a secret order saying the chief of staff must continue until such time that they will announce his retirement.

We can no longer live under this condition. This is no longer a civilized country. This is the way we are running our affair.

Q: How does Mrs. Marcos figure in this present program?

E: I do not know. I have not talked to her.

Q: What can you say about the presence of US military warships here?

E: I do not know why they are here.

Q: Are you willing to talk with Mr. Marcos or you simply want him out?

E: We are available to talk to him and explain our opposition. We are no longer interested in power, position, and government job. I am not here doing this because I want wealth, glory, power. I'm doing this as a matter of duty and obligation to our people.

Q: This - the situation where the two of you holed up in a building with a certain number of men around you, aren't you causing a split in the military right now?

E: I think right now, we have a split in the military.

Q: How severe a split?

E: We cannot tell you.

Q: Can you tell us the names of the commanders in the major services who are against you?

E: I think that the commanders of the armed services are all with the President. I supposed they have to serve him. But we are confident that the decent elements in the ranks will know how to deal with the situation. If they will fire their guns against us, so be it. But we committed this fatal act in order to bring to the world and to our Filipino people that the sad situation in the country is now coming to pass. The day of reckoning is approaching.

Q: Are similar events taking place elsewhere in the country?

E: If they will kill us here, they will find that the situation in the land will no longer be governable.

Q: When you talk to the President, you and General Ramos will you ask that he step down? Will that be your minimum, your condition?

E: I think that we should respect the will of the people.

Personally, I believe that the President did not win this election. He was proclaimed by the Batasan in a hasty manner and I felt embarrassed while I was sitting there watching the proceedings. I had to raise my hand in order to show that I voted for him, but inside me, it crinkled me that I had raised my hand and I am sorry to say this because I have served him well over the years. But I am Filipino over and above anything else.

Q: Are you calling for people to support you in the streets?

E: It's up to them if they want to support us. We are here to take a stand... if any one of us will be killed, I think... all of us must be killed.

Q: Has there been any communication to the other provinces? Do they know what's happening now like tonight?

E: No, we have not communicated with them. But I have talked to several military commanders and they feel the situation must be handled because we cannot split the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Q: With these developments, will the President declare martial law?

E: I do not know what he will do. I am not privy to his thinking at this moment.

Q: What can you say if he will proclaim martial law?

E: Well, if they will arrest us, we are willing to be arrested, if they will arrest us. After all, martial law has never left us, really.

Q: Will you resist the declaration of martial law?

E: Yeah, I will because it is going to be against the interest of our people. I think that it will be just a matter of time before the outbreak of violence if the President will miscalculate the situation.

Q: Will you resist arrest?

E: I will cross the bridge when I come to it.

Q: Did your action coincide with the departure of Ambassador Habib from the Philippines?

E: No, I don't even know that he left the Philippines.

Q: Can you describe to us the state of health of the president?

E: I do not know. I have not seen him.

Q: Under this situation, this controversial election, how long do you think the President could last in power?

E: I don't know. It's up to the Filipino people. This will have to come to a head either way. We are only thinking now of our conditions. And we are now in very concrete danger, but so be it. That's a fact of life.

When you serve your country, you have to take risks. Anyway, if I die tonight or tomorrow, Mr. Marcos will also die someday. He has no immortality. But at least, my heart is clean.

Q: Do you think there will be violent action launched by the other faction of the military?

E: It is a possibility. I hope not.

Q: Are we invited to stay here tonight?

E: If you want. If you want the experience of receiving mortar fire if they will use mortar fire. You are welcome to join us. We have no food, but

Q: (unclear)

E: I said if I die tonight or tomorrow, or anytime it doesn't matter. After all I'm not immortal.

R: I am not even the acting chief of staff of the armed forces.

E: That is only on paper. That was only by press release.

R: I think that when he made the announcement to you, ladies and gentlemen, and to the whole world last Sunday, he was just fooling us, and he was fooling the entire world because he flip-flopped so many times already.

I am not interested in that position per se. Other than to be able to serve, rebuild and make the armed forces more relevant and more responsive to the needs of the people. That is my only interest in wanting to command it.

Q: What can you say of the per-
fament of the streets?

E: I do not know if they will
support us. If they do not support us
even if we are not supported by the
people, we have taken a stand. And
so be it. After all, life is God's gift.
It's only Him Who will take it. Even
with all the guns arrayed against us,
if God will spare us, He will spare us.

R: I will just say this in support
of the minister's statement. For my
part, I am withdrawing my support
for the support, the power and
authority that is legal with me as
the commander of the Philippine
Constabulary and the Integrated Na-
tional Police and the very little that
I have as the vice chief of staff. I
withdraw from the President because
of these circumstances in which our
country finds itself today. I men-
tioned earlier about some powerful
politicians being issued firearms for
the purpose of insuring their elec-
tion objectives. I would like the men-
tion who these people are right
now. Mr. Eduardo Cojuangco is one.
He has received a lot of firearms
without the knowledge of those who
are in the chain of command but
done in a very clandestine manner
for the purpose of his vested interest
and his political objectives. Berja-
min Romualdez. Mr. Ali Dimaporo
is another and Mr. Armin Guerrero
is another one. There are some others
that I think we should hold account-
able for their acts utilizing those fire-
arms issued to them by certain offi-
cers of the Armed Forces of the
Philippines.

E: My only appeal, gentlemen,
is...

Q: Did they create violence on
election day and they were issued
(the guns) even before election day?

E: Even before.

Q: We appeal to the world to help
us in this situation. We can no longer
appeal to reason amongst
I think world public
be brought to bear to
problems in our land and it
should succumb in this fateful under-
taking, then let history judge us. I

think the historians of this nation
will be kinder to us than to those
who will annihilate us.

Q: Can you tell us what you think
of the Aquino assassination? As to
who really killed him?

E: I do not know as of now.

Q: So you think you have the
support of the US?

E: I cannot speak for the United
States of America.

Q: Did you speak to Mr. Habib?

E: Yes, I talked to him.

Q: Have you asked for his sup-
port, of the United States?

E: No, I merely notified the
American ambassador about our
situation in the Reform Movement
and that I told him that... he asked
him if there is any fighting. And I
told him that so far, there is none.
And hope there will be no fighting,
that he will communicate to his
government about the situation. And
he said he will communicate with his
government about the situation.

Q: You said that the military
units can come to your support if
they want to and that the people
come to your support if they want
to, how would you expect them to
express it?

E: I do not know. I think what
can the people do against a military
machine that is controlled by people
to support not the nation, not the
people, but someone else.

Q: How long do you plan to stay
here?

E: We'll stay here until we are all
killed.

Q: (No clear)

R: I have stated before that I
am pledged to serve the duly consti-
tuted authorities in our country
under our Constitution. But as we
have already stated, we do not con-
sider President Marcos as now being
a duly constituted authority.

E: Thank you, gentlemen, for
taking my photograph. This might
be my last appearance, too, for you.

Q: (unclear)

E: I am not a military man. I do
not claim any knowledge about the
deployment of soldiers.
(unclear portions)

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TALKS WITH U.S. TEAM ON EXPORT ITEMS

BK160412 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 May 86 p 11

[Text] The Thai Government yesterday asked the U.S. Government to grant special privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] to 17 export items, described as "sensitive" products from Thailand, after informing the U.S. fact-finding mission of its latest move to protect the intellectual property rights of American products and other requests.

The Foreign Ministry's Economics Department Director-General Danai Dulalampha said the request was made during yesterday's meeting between the Thai team led by him and the U.S. GSP review delegation.

The U.S. team, led by Gordana Slijepcevic, is here to discuss various issues, including reviewing GSP status for Thai products entering the United States and Thailand's measures to protect the intellectual property rights of American products. The mission is also making other calls on Thailand, including reduction in import duties on several U.S. products and approval for U.S. banks and insurance firms to open branches here.

It was learned that the U.S. planned to use its GSP status for Thai products as a "tool" in negotiating with Thailand into complying with its requests.

Mr Danai said the Thai side requested that the U.S. provide special privileges to the 17 sensitive Thai products whose export volumes exceed the levels set by the U.S. to enjoy the special tariff under the GSP.

There are over 500 Thai products to the U.S. enjoying the GSP status. The combined export values of these products to the U.S. last year totalled about U.S. \$235 million.

Thailand's request came in the wake of the soon-to-be-enforced new U.S. law which will reduce the volumes of the imported products from developing countries subjected to special tariffs under the GSP.

At present, if the export of a product from a developing country to the U.S. does not exceed 50 percent of the total import volume of that product, it will be eligible for GSP status. The new law will lower the limit to 25 percent.

"Our request to them is that these 17 items be given the full GSP status regardless of their export volumes because they are sensitive to us," Mr Danai said. "We only want special privileges for these 17 items; we have no objection to any new American GSP law for the other 500 items."

The 17 sensitive items include boiled clams, whole, minced or chopped, whether or not salted; rice meal and flour fit for human consumption, mung beans; citrus and other fruits; marine animals; jute yarns and cordage; and jewelry.

Mr Danai and the U.S. fact-finding delegation would take the request for consideration.

It was learned that the American GSP review delegation could suggest that the import volume of the product under the GSP could be adjusted other than the level stipulated in the U.S. law.

Mr Danai also said the American mission, in return, asked Thailand to reconsider import duty rates on several U.S. products, including wheat. It also asked Thailand to review its import policy on soybean.

The U.S. claimed that the increase in import duty on wheat from one baht a kilogramme in 1984 to 1.85 baht last year caused U.S. wheat exports to Thailand to drop by 10,000 tons.

As for the soybean, Mr Danai told the U.S. team that the Agriculture and Commerce ministries were reviewing their policies.

Regarding the protection for intellectual property rights, he said several organizations concerned were in the process of reviewing it. For example, he said, the Juridical Council recently decided that copyright on computer software could be protected under the Berne Convention.

Thai officials concerned were, meanwhile, considering the registration of drug formulae to provide more protection to foreign companies, he said.

Mr Danai said the American review team did not raise other issues during yesterday's discussions, including further import duty reduction on U.S. cotton, government permission for U.S. banks and insurance firms to open branches here and approval for U.S. tobacco firms to enter joint ventures with the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly to produce foreign brand cigarettes here.

/12624

CSO: 4200/1078

SOVIET ENVOY BRIEFS OFFICIALS ON CHERNOBYL

BK161240 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri this morning held a press conference at the ministry's press center. One of the topics reported by the Foreign Ministry spokesman was the meeting between Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Petrovich Kasatkin and Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong at 0900 today. The ambassador gave a report and explanation on the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl in the Soviet Union and presented a copy of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent speech on Soviet television as additional information for the Thai Government. The director general of the Information Department says:

[Begin Sawanit recording] Deputy Foreign Minister Arun took note of the Soviet ambassador's explanation and expressed sympathy to the Soviet Union over the accident, which had as its victims the Soviet people themselves, other peoples, and the environment of the Soviet Union. In the name of the Thai Government and people, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun extended his sympathy. He also noted that a study on the cause of the accident should be made and information publicized, because the accident has had an impact on all mankind. He also wished to see cooperation, both at the international and bilateral levels, to prevent such an accident. A thorough investigation into the cause of the incident by the Soviet Union and information given to international organizations and other countries, he said, will contribute to preventing such a catastrophe. A plan could also be formulated to cope with such an emergency in case it happens again in the future. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun also stressed that the powers possessing nuclear capability should assume the responsibility because nuclear power can create both physical and mental disasters to all mankind. He wants the countries with nuclear power to heed this danger to mankind from the use of nuclear energy. [end recording]

/12232

CSO: 4207/237

ARMY OFFICIAL CLARIFIES ELECTION CENTER IDEA

BK170939 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 17 May 86 p 16

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut, speaking to newsmen about a report that General Athit had assigned senior army officers to oversee elections in all four regions of the country, said the policy Gen Athit issued during the meeting of army units on 13 May was not reported accurately. The meeting only discussed the six-point policy regarding the election. This concerned speeding up the issuance of domicile registration for soldiers. Ordinarily, most soldiers have their registrations transferred to the units they are assigned and soldiers who end their military service have their registration transferred back to their home areas. A delay in this process would result in soldiers losing their voting rights. The army commander wanted implementation of the six-point policy to show results and thus formed a center to monitor the elections.

Narudon explained further that he was not aware of whether the center was actually formed because he was not present. Any how, it is a duty of soldiers to maintain security and they will give assistance if asked by the police. In any event, it was possible that there was verbal instruction to set up the center but he was not given an assignment on it and therefore knew nothing about it. If the military does form a center it will be to follow up on the implementation of the six-point policy.

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CS0: 4207/237

DAILY COUNSELS PEOPLE NOT TO HEED COUP RUMORS

BK240733 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 23 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Coups Rumors"]

[Text] While the country and the people are preparing for the general election on 27 July there have been rumors about a coup which would preempt the election. We do not know the origin of these rumors and do not want to know their purposes. Coup rumors would be less damaging if they were spread in times other than now, when the government as well as the political parties are planning for the general election. Current coup rumors are very damaging to the democratic system.

General elections are a manifestation of the democratic system. Therefore, we feel that by spreading coup rumors, the masterminds of rumors want to obstruct democracy and the democratic system in Thailand which has been proceeding well so far.

We do not believe that a coup will take place in Thailand in the near future as rumored because there are no problems that could be solved only through a coup—they can be solved without the use of force, guns, or tanks.

Thailand is now in a transition period and this transition is proceeding within the democratic system—for example, a change of MP's through a general election in accordance with the constitution and existing law, to be followed by a change of prime minister and then cabinet. For this reason, we do not think a change of individuals in our political institutions requires the use of undemocratic measures.

We appeal to the people not to give credence to current rumors because they have no merit. They are designed basically to test your [word indistinct] to see if a coup is justifiable.

/12232

CSO: 4207/237

BRIEFS

LAO HELICOPTER CROSSES BORDER--Nong Khai--A Soviet-made helicopter was seen intruding into Thai territorial space in Bung Kan District of this northeastern province yesterday morning, an official source said. The helicopter crossed the Mekong River into Thailand and fled [as published] over the area of Tha Khlai village, Tambon Tha Khlai for about five minutes before returning to Laos. The intention of the intrusion was not yet known, according to local authorities of Bung Khan District. Acting Governor of Nong Khai Province, Prida Nisaicharoen, this morning reported the matter to the Interior Ministry. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 May 86 p 3 BK] /12624

SOLOMON ISLANDS DIPLOMATIC TIES--Thailand and the Solomon Islands established their diplomatic relations. Being desirous of promoting the existing friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Solomon Islands, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Solomon Islands have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations as from 2 May 1986 and to exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 5 May 86 BK] /12624

MUSLIM SEPARATIST LEADER SURRENDERS--Yala--A leader of the notorious southern Muslim secessionist movement with 50,000 baht on his head yesterday morning gave himself up to the provincial administration. The leader of the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO), Dorloh Sengmasu, alias Talohwe, also surrendered an M 16 assault rifle, a hand grenade and 50 rounds of ammunition to Provincial Governor Niwat Phibun at about 9am here. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 May 86 p 3 BK] /12624

ARMY TROOPS CAPTURE CAMPS--Betong--Fourth Army troops overran two Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] camps in an operation with Malaysian forces yesterday. The operation, "Taksin 8602," was launched on Tuesday in Betong, Yaha and Thanto districts of Yala where guerrilla activity had been reported. Col Chuphan Trachu said infantrymen of the 5th Regiment's 4th Battalion attacked the stronghold of the CPM's 12th Regiment, about 20 kilometers southeast of Betong salient at Ban Chalo Susu. The base comprised 30 houses, a meeting hall, training center, canteen and a basketball field, trenches and bunkers. The troops, led by battalion commander Lt-Col Phisan Wattanawongkhirimet, met no resistance. In an attack led by Lt-Col Kasidet Nutamphan, the 15th Regiment's 2nd Battalion seized the CPM 12th Regiment's camp but faced resistance, and the area was strewn with mines and booby traps. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 86 p 3 BK] /12624

TRADE SURPLUS WITH ITALY—The office of Thai commercial counselor at the Thai Embassy in Rome reported that in 1985 Thailand exported a total of 4,608,000,000 baht worth of goods to Italy, representing an increase of 63.6 percent over that of 1984 while importing 2,315,800,000 worth of goods from Italy, representing a decrease of 7.2 percent when compared with the imports from Italy in 1984. Therefore, Thailand gained a trade surplus of 2,292,200,000 baht with Italy last year. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 May 86 BK] /12232

PREM RUNNING IN ELECTIONS—Asked if General Prem Tinsulanon would run in the upcoming general elections, a source close to the prime minister said that it is fairly certain that Gen Prem would contest in the elections. Due to the political situation and the demand made by soldiers and those who are close to him, as well as people from his hometown, the source said he believes that Gen Prem will run in the election in Songkhla Province. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 May 86 p 12 BK] /12232

FORMER PREMIER IN HOSPITAL—Our correspondent reported from Samitiwet Hospital that on 25 May the hospital prevented anyone from visiting M.R. Khukrit because they were afraid that it might make him more tense and increase his blood sugar levels. M.R. Khukrit's condition has improved and looks brighter. The doctors have ordered M.R. Khukrit to stay in the hospital for 2 more weeks before returning home so that he can avoid being disturbed. The hospital also issued a statement on the same day admitting that M.R. Khukrit has a mild heart problem; however, he has returned to normal. Well-wishers have come to visit him continually and several newspaper reporters have tried to see him, but they were not allowed. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 26 May 86 p 16 BK] /12232

CSO: 4207/237

EMIGRE PAPER ON FEAR OF DK RETURN TO POWER, KPNLF HELP

Paris MOUL KHMER in French Apr 86 pp 2-4

[Editorial by Moulkhmer: "Reflections on a Forgotten Anniversary"]

[Text] The only important date in the month of April for any Cambodian today should not be 13 April, date of the Cambodian New Year, the traditional holiday, but one which has no more meaning than 1 January for Westerners. It is not a historic date. It is but an occasion for celebrations among families or friends and nothing more. The date that should be commemorated, celebrating with recollections and suitable festivities, is that of 17 April, date of the 11th anniversary of the taking of Phnom Penh by the Khmers Rouges, the most tragic date of all, one that marked the beginning of genocide and a horrifying test of 3 years and 8 months for all Cambodian people. It is a date that has had dramatic consequences, particularly the fatal depopulation of Cambodia, which played into the hands of the North Vietnamese invaders -- above and beyond their own expectations -- who took full advantage of the opportunity, as subsequent events have revealed.

That crucial date, that anniversary which should never be forgotten, not now or ever, went practically unnoticed this year. Naturally, there was a Cambodian demonstration in Paris on 26 April, but it was in no way aimed at recalling the anniversary in question. On the contrary, it could only have helped the Khmers Rouges, assuming that it was not instigated directly by them. Actually, its sole purpose was to protest the Vietnamization of Cambodia by the Hanoi government, a praiseworthy purpose, outwardly -- we have ourselves repeatedly condemned the mortal peril which that Vietnamization constitutes -- but one that was not innocent. It is our clear impression that it was essentially a matter of turning the attention of our fellow countrymen to the North Vietnamese peril only, while deliberately making them forget the other equally serious peril that also threatens our nation: the possible return to power of the Khmers Rouges with the support of China. And yet, there was no reference to the latter and their crimes on 26 April and this unpardonable omission cannot have been an accident. Fortunately, the demonstration was a failure, rallying a scant 200 Cambodians (out of the at least 20,000 living in the Parisian region).

From the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), there was also total silence on the 11th anniversary of the beginning of the genocide. To

the best of our knowledge, no ceremony was organized by the Front in Paris or elsewhere to commemorate the memory of the 2 million victims of the Khmers Rouges. Furthermore, we attentively read the message from the "President" (whom we do not recognize in that capacity) of the KPNLF, published on the occasion of the Cambodian New Year in the monthly bulletin of the AGENCE DE PRESSE KHMERE (APK, April 1986, p 2). We found nothing in that message referring to the date of 17 April 1975, which came only 4 days after the first day of the three days of New Year's celebrations. Nothing, absolutely nothing, no clear reference, as if the genocide had never taken place. That is why we wish to say that we are shocked by this inadmissible omission. The "President" of the Front, so saintly in his Buddhist devotions, should at least have expressed a few phrases of compassion for our 2 million dead in the 1975-1978 period. And yet, he remains silent and finds not a word to condemn the slaughterers of so many innocent victims. We feel the greatest bitterness, along with a sentiment of profound loathing.

It is true that this "President" is himself degraded by his contact with the Khmers Rouges, which has already lasted over 4 years. He has therefore buried all sense of dignity and carefully avoids pronouncing the slightest word that might displease his Khmer Rouge allies, whose accomplice he becomes by knowingly helping to make people forget their crimes. One has to believe that the post of "prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK)" is a highly advantageous post for some in order for our "President" to go that far! Frequenting the Khieu Samphans, Son Sens and other criminals, cooperating with them, affixing his signature alongside theirs on the "official" documents of the CGDK, to be received with them in Beijing or at the United Nations: None of this seems to bother him. Is the important thing for him simply to retain his post?

To ask the question is to answer it, or at least we are afraid so. As for Prince Sihanouk, the other "partner" of the Khmers Rouges in an unnatural coalition, it is not worthwhile to dwell on his case. He will certainly not go into mourning on 17 April, inasmuch as he has joined forces with the Khmers Rouges since 1970, 16 years already! He is only continuing on his course, without scruples or remorse to weigh on his conscience (does he even have one?). And yet, he and his "prime minister" will claim that they are nationalists and that it is out of nationalism that they have allied themselves with people who are the worst enemies of the Cambodian people, along with the North Vietnamese invaders.

For our part, we have another conception of nationalism, which, we believe, cannot only mean opposing with equal determination the enemies of the Cambodian people, whether it be a question of Hanoi and its lackeys or the Khmers Rouges, those former allies of the Vietnamese communists. For us, no compromise is possible. We do not have a collaborator mentality and we continue to believe that the Prince and the "President" of the KPNLF would, in the eyes of history and posterity, have acquired eminent dignity if they had categorically refused, in 1982, to ally themselves with the Khmers Rouges. This abject alliance was the same as spitting on the graves of the poor remains of 2 million of our compatriots. But, they will say, there was Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. A poor argument, first of all, because that

seat, which they said they wanted to preserve at all costs, does not belong to Cambodia, but to Democratic Kampuchea, meaning only the Khmers Rouges. Second, we have the example of the Afghani or Angolan resistance, to cite but these two examples. They have no seat in the United Nations, but that does not prevent them from waging an effective struggle -- for years now -- against the Soviet or Cuban invaders or from enjoying the luxury of controlling a noteworthy part of their national territories, which is not the case of the KPNLF.

Whatever the case, we strongly hope that the Cambodian nationalist resistance will get rid of its two "leaders" who have compromised themselves too greatly and that it will finally take the only possible path to avoid in the future any repeat of more tragedies like that of 1975. It is a clear-cut path, one that can be summed up in a few words: Neither Hanoi nor the Khmers Rouges!

11,464

CSO: 4219/39

PRK, SRV DEFENSE OPERATIONS, IMPACT ON POPULATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "The Vietnamese Wall"]

[Excerpts] The setting up for the past 2 years of a cordon sanitaire in Cambodia along the Thai border is a formidable burden for the Khmer society which has not yet recovered from the terrible suffering it experienced between 1975 and 1979 under the Khmers rouges' yoke. According to several observers, some of whom had recently stayed in Cambodia, this venture is said to have already made thousands of victims and seriously curbed the recovery of an economy which has remained essentially agricultural.

It was in 1984 that the Vietnamese army decided, for security reasons, to "close" the border between Cambodia and Thailand where the principal bases of Khmer resistance could then be found. Most of this network of bases was destroyed during the November 1984 to April 1985 dry season. The building of a "wall" was concurrently begun in order to cut the rebels' supply routes, those of the Khmers rouges in particular, and prevent the flight of civilians toward Thailand.

Actually, in these mountainous and forest areas, it first involved clearing large strips of land, then raising a palisade, digging ditches and laying out mine fields. Since mid-1984, the *toy kat prei*, the "clearing," has become the Cambodians' nightmare, for the the population was invited to participate in this tremendous undertaking.

Each of the country's districts (*srok*) is assigned a section to be cleared and it organizes on its own the recruiting of volunteers--an average of 1,000--among 18- to 45-year-old men. According to estimates, between 60,000 and 120,000 men have thus been permanently present along the border, for over a year and a half, each working for 3- to 6-month stints. The Cambodian population having been estimated at some 7 million, of which a good half are children, the effort required is tremendous: The "volunteers" begin, at this very moment, the second portion of the clearing.

In addition, working conditions appear to be very bad. According to a testimony: "The men work 10-hour days, guarded by the army; they sleep where they work, under tarpaulins and in hammocks and food is insufficient, except for those who can afford to buy extra food."

Accidents are many in those sectors mined by one and the other. The main risk, however, is malaria, a majority of the workers, thus transplanted in unhealthy regions, getting sick and, in addition, carrying the virus back to their villages in the central plain where malaria was almost non-existent. Late in 1984, the number of deaths was said to have been so great that the authorities had to send many "clearing workers" back home. The situation was said to have improved by mid-1985, many humanitarian organizations having supplied huge quantities of antimalarial drugs.

The consequences of this venture are serious. Upon returning from the "clearing work," the men, sick or weakened, must rest. The women therefore take care of the field work. Provinces and districts, already short of funds, must, as a rule, supply transportation, food, medicines and tools to the "clearing workers." Since they cannot afford it, it is often the families which assume the cost. Local administrative offices are disorganized for lack of resources and men.

Stricter Security Measures

As far as the effects of this sanitary cordon of security is concerned, information is more conflicting. The rebels continue to cross the border, very often by paying for their crossing. Those who have applied for refuge, however, have more difficulties reaching Thai territory where Cambodian refugees--gathered in camps near the border--have numbered approximately 250,000 since the Vietnamese attacks of the 1984-1985 dry season.

On the other hand, disregarding the reports, not always believable, of the resistance movements' "victories," we can see that security measures in Cambodia have been reinforced since the summer of 1985. In August of that year, military service, compulsory for 18- to 30-year-old men, was raised from 2 to 5 years. Around the villages in some provinces, palisades were reinforced and a night curfew imposed.

Since then, a police authorization has been required to travel between districts. New identity cards have also been issued. Since January 1986, patrols in Phnom Penh have been increased and each group of 10 families must assign two men for night watch. Identical measures were taken at least in some provincial towns.

According to western experts, the rebels giving the most problems to the Vietnamese--between 120,000 to 150,000 soldiers, according to some sources--are the Khmers rouges under the orders of two "historical chiefs" considered to be the toughest, Pol Pot and Ta Mok. Following the announcement of his "retirement" last August, the former kept the command of the Cardamom zone, the chain of mountains in the Cambodian southwest where several Khmer rouge "brigades" remain under his orders. Pol Pot's operational zone extends to the Phnom Penh border.

As for Ta Mok, one of the oldest and toughest Cambodian communists, he is said to control, with some 10,000 supporters, the Khmer Nord guerrilla, an area extending between Phnom Penh, Siem Rap and the "three-border" region (Laos, Cambodia and Thailand). Either by calculation, or by obligation, the current

Khmer rouge leadership--Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and Son Sen--compromises with these two guerrilla chiefs, the most autonomous and bothersome for the Vietnamese occupation forces.

6857

CSO: 4219/38

NHAN DAN REJECTS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'SLANDER'

OW310809 Hanoi VNA in English 0759 GMT 31 May 86

["NHAN DAN Rejects Unites States' Slander"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 May (VNA)—"To cover up their crimes, the U.S. ruling circles have again spread allegations about chemical weapons made by the Soviet Union being used in Southeast Asia," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"This slander of the United States lies within the framework of their plan of collusion with the Chinese and Thai reactionaries to eclipse the growing prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

"The peoples of the three Indochinese countries are closely united and determined to foil the hostile policy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists. The Vietnamese people, together with the people of the world, energetically denounce the warmongering militarist forces in the United States and in NATO who keep going ahead on the adventurous road of preparing for a nuclear war and chemical war at variance with the aspiration of nations.

"This blatant challenge of the hostile forces to peace, international security and the rights of nations, will only enhance the world people's indignation and unite them closely in struggle to foil all dark plans of the United States and its accomplices."

/9604

CSO: 4200/1093

ARMY PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE PLANS

OWO31301 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2--The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today criticizes the recent NATO defense ministers' conference in Brussels for approving a U.S. plan of modernizing chemical weapons in Europe.

The paper says:

"For years, the United States has been speeding up the manufacture, modernization and stockpiling of chemical weapons. In the eyes of the White House, the U.S. chemical weapon stockpiles at present are "so few" and should be doubled. The United States is pursuing a plan of manufacturing nerve-paralyzing compound explosives, a most dangerous kind of chemical weapon.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has recommended U.S. air and naval forces to manufacture new systems of preventing chemical weapons. One wonders whether the U.S. plan of modernizing and continuing to manufacture chemical weapons is merely a preventive measure, as the U.S. authorities have often claimed. What was the purpose of the U.S. when it dropped a huge quantity of toxic chemicals onto Vietnam from January 1962 to February 1971? In the history of international relations, no country has used chemical weapons so widespreadly against another country as the U.S. did during its war of aggression against Vietnam."

"It is time to check the maneuver to turn many places in the world into asphyxiation gas dumps. The NATO defense ministers' approval of the U.S. plan of modernizing and continuing to manufacture chemical weapons is a dangerous complicity, an act detrimental to the interests of their own peoples, and a brazen challenge to international law, to all nations and all people of conscience in the world," the paper stressed.

/12712

CSO: 4209/575

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON U.S. ARMS POLICY

OW010849 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Jun (VNA)--The United States' decision to abandon the SALT II agreement proves that it is hindering the process of disarmament and high-level negotiations with the Soviet Union, seriously threatening world peace, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper recalls U.S. President Reagan's and Secretary of State Shultz's statements stressing that Washington will cease to abide by this treaty of strategic arms limitation signed between the United States and the Soviet Union. "This U.S. move," notes NHAN DAN, "will push the arms race to a new step of extreme danger, threatening the life of all peoples on this planet and expanding the arms race to outer space."

The paper also recalls that right at the NATO ministerial meeting in Canada on 30 May the U.S. allies voiced open disapproval of the Reagan statement and demanded that the United States respect the agreement signed with the Soviet Union.

"In the struggle for a world of peace and without nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is the vanguard," the paper says. "The Soviet Union, in the important statements of M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January, 23 April and 14 May 1986, is the only one who has put forth a series of constructive goodwill measures for a world of peace and security. These Soviet initiatives have been enjoying support and welcome from the world people."

The paper goes on: "Completely running counter to the ardent aspiration of the Americans and other people in the world, the U.S. authorities are pushing up the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, attempting to upset the strategic military balance to gain military superiority. But the U.S. stubborn warlike move will meet with energetic protests from the peace-loving people throughout the world and will get failute," concludes the paper.

/9604

CSO: 4200/1093

HOANG BICH SON SPEAKS AT UN MEETING ON AFRICA

OW301011 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 30 May (VNA)--"We fully support Africa's proposal for a priority program of economic rehabilitation on the continent," said Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese Government's delegation, at a special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa on Thursday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son said:

"The Vietnamese delegation holds that Africa's poverty, backwardness and dependence have originated primarily from the domination and exploitation by colonialism for centuries. Through their hard and protracted struggle, many African countries have, one after another, regained their political independence. However, the imperialist forces have tried by every means to exploit the natural resources and manpower of Africa, making these countries dependent on imperialist countries in the form of neo-colonialism. Imperialist countries' policy of shifting the burden of crisis upon the developing countries and their terrorist economic measures have caused heavy losses to African countries. Moreover, the African countries do not have peace and stability to develop their economy. The South African racist regime and other reactionary forces backed by western countries have unremittingly caused instability and adverse effects to the present critical economic situation there. The United States' armed attacks on Libya and its help to UNITA to oppose Angola, and the recent attacks by the Pretoria administration against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana have not only threatened the independence and sovereignty of these countries, but also undermined their economic development."

Hoang Bich Son pledged to closely cooperate with other delegations, particularly African delegations, at the session, to make it a success.

/9604

CSG: 4200/1093

RADIO EDITOR ON PRK SITUATION, TROOP PULLOUT

BK040518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Station Editor Dao Loc Binh's Feature: "Topical Talk"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades and withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers. This troop withdrawal, the fifth since 1982, reflects the two countries' sincere wish to improve relations with all the ASEAN countries; and on the other hand, it clearly testifies to the political stability of Cambodia, to the great achievements recorded by the Cambodian people in national restoration, and to the growth of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces. Today, we are going to introduce some achievements by the armed forces and people of this fraternal country to back up our assessment.

First, in the military and security field, the Cambodian revolution now, from a strategic viewpoint and as pointed out at the Fifth National Congress of delegates of the KPRP, has two tasks--defending the fatherland and building the country. Defending the fatherland is the first-priority central task because the enemy has yet to relinquish its basic design. The enemy mentioned here is Chinese expansionism working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. China is still nurturing and directing its lackeys--Khmer reactionaries of every stripe--to undermine the revival and genuine revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people.

A question has been raised as to whether there is still a war going on in Cambodia. It must be answered immediately that the sound of gunfire is still heard here and there along the border as well as in the country's interior, but the year 1986 has seen the atmosphere of peace far outgrowing the atmosphere of war in Cambodia. Nevertheless, to the enemy in Cambodia at present, the war, if it can be called that, is petering out. The enemy's hopes for a military victory of strategic significance in that country have become an illusion. The painful defeats sustained during the 1984-85 dry season and the mounting difficulties encountered in communications, supply, and troop reinforcement have further spread defeatism among the various Khmer reactionary groups. They have tried to recover, but the situation has changed. The Cambodian revolution is constantly developing its position of mastery in every hamlet and village--from the border areas to the hinterland. The enemy forces now amount to nothing but army remnants conducting clandestine sabotage activities here and there in a bid to disrupt the peaceful life of the Cambodian people.

There are more and more indications of disintegration within enemy ranks. Enemy soldiers have been defecting in ever-increasing numbers. Internal contradictions and quarrels are constantly plaguing the enemy, leading even to bloody fighting. SPK recently released a recapitulative report saying that in the past 7 years, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces--including the regular, regional, and militia forces--have constantly developed and effectively coordinated with Vietnamese Army volunteers in national defense. The most resounding victory scored during the 1984-85 dry season in destroying a series of enemy strongholds along the southwestern border has significantly increased the stability of the Cambodian revolution.

As we have already reported, during that dry season, the armed forces of our two countries killed 2,911 enemy soldiers, captured 969 others, called for the surrender of 2,020, and seized 2,285 weapons of assorted types and a lot of military equipment.

As for the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, they have taken a marked step toward maturity in 1986. They have claimed an ever firmer position of mastery both at the border and in the country's interior. Noteworthy is that at present, the militia forces at the hamlet and village levels have been consolidated, and they can fight the enemy effectively.

Thus, no one can deny the ascending trend of development being adopted by the Cambodian people. Today, the PRK has made considerable progress toward maturity. All the three categories of troops of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces and the remaining Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia are fully capable of firmly protecting the gains of the revolution and defending Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. With the current momentum of development, it is certain that our Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn completely from Cambodia in 1990 and even earlier if the parties concerned can promptly agree on a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

/12712

CSO: 4200/1095

SRV, LAO CENTRAL PROVINCES PROMOTE COOPERATION

OW301754 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 30 May (VNA)--The central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh has further promoted its cooperation and assistance with the central Laos province of Bolikhamsay.

Last year, the first year of their twinned relationship, Nghe Tinh sent experts in crop farming, stock-breeding and animal diseases to help Bolikhamsay. It also sent 100 tons of salt, two tons of insecticide and a quantity of medicines as aid to the Lao province.

Vietnamese technicians have helped survey and work out the economic and technical blueprint of the Nam Khien irrigation project.

A general education school is under construction with Nghe Tinh's assistance. It will be completed in the 1986-1987 school year.

Vietnamese building engineers have completed the blueprint of building a town at Kampot.

Last year, Nghe Tinh and Bolikhamsay fulfilled their plan of goods exchange. This year, they plan to expand their economic cooperation to the district level. Nghe Tinh will help Bolikhamsay grow two rice crops a year instead of one at present.

In Muong Nong District in the southern Lao province of Savannakhet, a 10-bed infirmary was built with assistance from the central Vietnam province of Binh Tri Thien.

/9604

CSO: 4200/1093

HANOI REJECTS 'SLANDERS' ABOUT TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK041136 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vietnam has withdrawn another part of its Army volunteers from Cambodia--the fifth since 1982. This Vietnamese troop pullout has been highly appreciated by the world public. However, some of the Beijing and Bangkok ruling circles have recklessly claimed that this is only a propaganda and a troop rotation. These charges are aimed at covering up their confusion and failure in the Cambodia issue.

In late May, the Divisional Group 98 of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army was withdrawn from southwestern Cambodia with the witness of correspondents from Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, Britain, France, and the United States. It is necessary to note that the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia is neither a trick or propaganda nor a troop rotation. This is the result of the fine development of the situation in Cambodia and the great efforts of the Cambodian people and army and the peoples of other Indo-chinese countries.

This Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia demonstrates the wonderful growth of the Cambodian people in national defense and construction. It is part of a plan for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by 1990.

The fact is that the Cambodian people, overcoming numerous difficulties and hardships, have recorded comprehensive achievements, and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army have been rapidly growing up.

Despite the increased financial and arms supplies [as heard] and the instigation by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Khmer reactionaries have been badly trounced by the Cambodian Armed Forces who are working in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in firmly defending Kampuchea's security and the Cambodian people's rebirth. More and more misled Kampucheans have reported themselves to the revolutionary administration.

These achievements are the joy and pride of the Cambodians and other Indo-chinese peoples and of all progressive mankind. But they annoy the enemies, for they do not want to see an independent and strong Cambodia. They only want to maintain a Cambodia under the genocidal Pol Pot regime so that they can easily materialize their expansionism in the region. For this very reason, until now they have still pursued an undeclared war against Cambodia. They have always rejected any efforts and acts of goodwill of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries to promote the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia of which, the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea is a lively manifestation.

They used to urge Vietnam to pull out its troops while they deliberately rejected Vietnam's goodwill through its troop withdrawal. Even worse, they have raised many slanderous charges against Vietnam in this issue. However, these charges are only a discordant note. Ten days have elapsed since the fifth Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia, no one has chimed in with their slanderous charges. [sentence as heard]

World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra, in his visit to Vietnam in late May, affirmed that the continued Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia demonstrates Vietnam's goodwill to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

For its part, the paper 14 OCTOBER of the Socialist Party of Yemen said the fifth Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia demonstrates the rapid growth of the PRK and Vietnam's and Cambodia's aspirations for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Beijing's and Bangkok's slanderous charges against Vietnam concerning its troops pullout cannot blur Vietnam's goodwill for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

/12712

CSO: 4209/575

BRIEFS

AGRONOMISTS VISIT BANGLADESH--Hanoi VNA June 2--A 7-member Vietnamese scientists' delegation, headed by Dr Nguyen Dang, vice-minister of agriculture, arrived in Bangladesh June 1 for a 4-day study tour of the country, according to Bangladesh NEWS AGENCY B.S.S. Jointly organized by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (B.A.R.C.), the visit is intended to meet their counterpart in Bangladesh to have experience of Asian countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 2 Jun 86 OW] /12712

AGREEMENT WITH LAO CITIES--Hanoi VNA June 2--An economic cooperation agreement for 1986 between Ho Chi Minh City and Vientiane, the capital of Laos, was signed in Ho Chi Minh City recently. Signatories were Nguyen Vo Danh, vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee, and Konphen, vice chairman of the Vientiane administrative committee. Under the agreement, the two sides will cooperate in trade, industry, small industry and handicraft and timber extraction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 2 Jun 86 OW] /12712

AMBASSADOR TO ZIMBABWE--Hanoi VNA June 2--Vo Anh Tuan, the first Vietnamese ambassador to Zimbabwe, presented his credentials to Zimbabwe President Cananan Banana in Harare on May 29. During his talk with the Vietnamese ambassador, President Banana asked him to convey his warm greetings to President Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese leaders. He expressed his joy over the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Vietnam and Zimbabwe in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. He also thanked the Vietnamese Government for its support of Zimbabwe's hosting the 8th Non-aligned Summit, and said he hoped that the relations between the two countries would be further developed. On May 28, Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan met with Nathan Shamuyarira, Politburo member and secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Central Committee, minister of information and tourism, acting minister of foreign affairs. Minister N. Shamuyarira praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against imperialism, describing it as a brilliant example for oppressed peoples all over the world. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 2 Jun 86 OW] /12712

ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY OFFICIAL--Hanoi, 31 May (VNA)--Adrian Ionescu, vice director general of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, has given lectures here on "The Romanian Communist Party's Leadership in Socialist Construction and National Defence Over the Past 65 Years." His lectures were given in Hanoi, Ha Son Binh Province and Ho Chi Minh City. Dao Dry Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Commission for Information and Training, cordially received the Romanian lecturer during his working visit in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 31 May 86] /9604

MILITARY SLANDER ALLEGED--Recently, Thai military officers have viciously slandered Vietnam. The Bangkok papers THE DAILY MIRROR and DAO SIAN printed a statement by Major General Bunthoen Nianchaloei, commander of the Suranari Force and the 2d Forward Headquarters of the Internal Security Operations Command Region 2, to the effect that Vietnamese soldiers deliberately violated Thai sovereignty by conducting patrols and setting up strongholds in Thai territory. NHAN DAN on 24 May pointed out that the Thai slander was aimed at covering up its collusion with the United States and China to subvert the revolution of the three Indochinese countries as well as the planned construction of a U.S. war stockpile in Thailand, which is a step toward bringing U.S. soldiers back to Thailand. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 24 May 86 BK] /12913

SHIPBUILDING ENTERPRISE HONORED--This morning, 17 May 1986, in Hanoi, the United Shipbuilding Enterprise of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation held a grand ceremony to receive the Freedom Order, third class, and an emulation banner awarded by the LPDR Council of State in recognition of its cooperation with and assistance to the shipbuilding industry of fraternal Laos. Since 1979, in the implementation of a cooperation agreement between the SRV Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the LPDR Ministry of Transport and Posts, the United Shipbuilding Enterprise has built for Laos three ferryboats, three launches, two 100-ton oil transports, three 100-140-ton cargo boats, a 220-passenger boat, and a (crane) for use in boat repair. In 1986, the United Shipbuilding Enterprise will continue to help Laos build a tugboat and two 100-ton cargo boats and design a small shipyard for the capital of Vientiane. Present at the ceremony on the Lao side were Comrade Ambassador Khamphoun Tounalom and the vice minister of transport and posts of Laos; present on the Vietnamese side was Comrade (Le Tha), vice minister of communications and transportation. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 May 86 BK] /12913

UN ENVOY REJECTS CHARGES--At the United Nations, Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of our country's mission, rejected the slanderous allegations regarding human rights in Cambodia. [From the review of NHAN DAN for 22 May] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 May 86 BK] /12913

SINGAPORE TRADE STATISTICS--Vietnam's export-oriented trading policies have given a filip to Singapore's transshipment sector. The Republic has emerged as Hanoi's major transshipment centre handling an average of 15 calls by 13 Vietnamese lines each month. Trade figures show the number of Vietnamese ships calling at Singapore last year rose 75 per cent to 63 ships from only 36 in 1984. These vessels carried 80,135 revenue tons of trade cargoes, up 30.7 per cent from the 61,308 tons in 1984. These figures do not include general bulk cargoes, mostly urea and phosphates, nor the "aid" or consumer cargoes shipped from Eastern Europe, much of which is also transshipped through Singapore. Cargoes loaded out of Singapore include machinery and spares, electrical and electronic goods, textiles and pesticides. But the oil trades, a lucrative business during the US-Vietnam War, remains in the doldrums with only the occasional tanker calling for loading. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 May 86 p 9] /13046

SOVIET DIPLOMAT AWARDED--Hanoi, 30 May (VNA)--The State Council has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin. The conferment is made in recognition of the Soviet diplomat's remarkable contributions to developing the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 30 May 86] /9604

CULTURE MINISTER IN HUNGARY--Hanoi, 31 May (VNA)--Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu has visited Hungary on the occasion of the Vietnamese culture day recently held there. During his stay, Nguyen Van Hieu held talks with Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and national education, on current issues of culture and arts and Hungarian-Vietnamese cultural relations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 31 May 86] /9604

BISHOP ON MOSCOW RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 31 May (VNA)--Bishop Pham Tan, member of the executive committee of the Bishops Council of Vietnam, held a talk here yesterday on results of the 4th round table conference on hunger, poverty and the arms race, towards a new moral order within and among nations held in Moscow from 20-23 May. The Vietnamese delegation to the conference included Bishop Pham Tan and the Most Venerable Thich Minh Chau, vice president of the Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Sangha. Speaking at the talk, Bishop Pham Tan briefed the audience on the development of the conference. He said the Vietnamese delegates expressed the earnest desire of religious believers and the entire people of Vietnam for peace and welfare. They voiced full support for the peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union and its program for disarmament from now to the year 2000. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 31 May 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/1100

CORRECT ATTITUDE IN CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 86 pp 3, 4

[Party Building column by Van Lang: "A Correct Attitude in Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Our party is in power. The role and responsibilities of the party are increasing. The party's practical work in organizing and building socialism is expanding and becoming more difficult. Because of this, party building must be strengthened. The role of criticism and self-criticism in party activities is expanding and becoming more and more important.

The party uses criticism and self-criticism to improve understanding and thinking. Conversely, improved understanding and thinking enriches criticism and self-criticism in the party, raises party criticism and self-criticism standards and stimulates the growth of the party. Thus, criticism and self-criticism is not a temporary task. It is a regular activity of a communist party. In fact, if the party continues to grow in vitality, strengthen itself and advance without carrying on criticism and self-criticism and courageously correcting its mistakes in practical work, negative phenomena will appear within the party. Furthermore, each new period in party activities puts forth special requirements. Today, these have become very important. However, when we mention this problem, it seems that there is nothing new. Today, no one can doubt the urgency of promoting criticism and self-criticism. This forces us to give even more thought to what the methods of implementation, themes, ideas, quality and attitude must be in order to display good quality and highly effective criticism and self-criticism in socialism.

Above all, each cadre and party member must thoroughly understand and seriously implement the stipulations in the CPV statute: "Criticism and self-criticism must be frank and honest. The goal must be to complete the tasks, build the organizations and help each other to advance. The party strictly prohibits activities aimed at suppressing criticism and attacking individuals. It will be very strict with any cadre, party member or organization that exhibits such shortcomings." The CPV statute stresses that "discussions must be democratic and frank. Criticisms, questions, ideas or complaints directed to the leadership organizations of the party and requests will receive a response." These are the powers of party members, and no one can deprive them of these powers. These powers derive from the democratic system within the

party, the collective leadership principles and the task of solidifying party discipline.

In the present situation, promoting criticism and self-criticism must gain people's confidence, become their hope and have the vitality to attract the interest of the entire party and all of society. This is because its results will have a great influence and create the conditions for increasing the enthusiasm and improving the concept of responsibility of party members with respect to party work. This will generate new enthusiasm among the masses regarding politics and creative labor. However, making this a reality is not easy. In today's situation, it is impossible to avoid differences of opinion when evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the work and of the cadres. In some cases, people will hold completely different ideas. Within the party ranks, many cadres and party members have peasant and small capitalist backgrounds. Knowledge, particularly about economic matters, has not been increased very much. The enemy is doing much damage. The economy and living conditions have not been stabilized. The shortcomings in implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee are in the process of being overcome. At a number of echelons and sectors, there are sometimes differences of opinion and differences in understanding in implementing the positions and policies. In this situation, there must be a truly democratic debate within the party in order to find the truth. People must discuss matters frankly and honestly in order to help each other understand the problems better. Above all, people must seek unanimity in order to unify action. As for those things on which agreement cannot be reached, people must show patience and try to persuade each other. Naturally, it's not possible to wait forever. A conclusion must be reached soon. Although people may hold different ideas, actions must be based on the viewpoint and line of the party. Without a correct viewpoint, method and attitude, the true meaning of criticism and self-criticism may easily become distorted and produce bad results. In particular, people must guard against rightist thinking. There must be agreement in the struggle to protect the truths and lines of the party and the laws of the state. People must also guard against just "going through the motions" without going deeply into the nature of things and understanding the effects of criticism and self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism can solve problems and create unity within the party.

Our party has given attention to developing and stressing a spirit of simultaneous criticism and self-criticism. This means that while each aspect has its own role and meaning, everything is closely related, and, therefore, no aspect can be slighted or emphasized more than others. Each of us must have a concept of awareness and develop the weapon of criticism and self-criticism so that it becomes a real strength. But if this weapon is to operate effectively, it must be aimed at the right targets. Above all, its special characteristics must be understood. People must observe things themselves in a critical manner. People who do not realize this will never see the need for serious criticism and self-criticism. Self-criticism based on a heightened sense of awareness will provide internal stimulation, enable the subjective aspects to be in accord with the objective aspects and enable the actions of each person to be in accord with the action requirements of the organization.

When criticizing work and comrades, people must have a positive and constructive attitude, and this must have practical effects. Criticism must be aimed at solidifying and developing what is new and progressive and helping others to overcome quickly what is wrong and out-moded in their understanding and actions. This is directly related to practical work and to educating the cadres and party members and strengthening party solidarity and unity.

Criticism and self-criticism is a very important element in preparing for the party congresses at all echelons and the 6th National Party Congress. We must realize the significance of this in order to have a correct attitude. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that in promoting criticism and self-criticism now, if people do not see the great significance of this, criticism and self-criticism will move in unwholesome directions, with the main reason being individualism of various forms. Some people are worried that criticism and self-criticism will ruin individual reputations. They are afraid that this will affect interests, positions and grades and so they don't dare look at the truth or boldly expose shortcomings. Some are dogmatic and threaten and attack those who make criticisms, or they try to bribe them. Others try to cover up things or offer detailed excuses for the shortcomings.

In building an objective and loyal attitude, we cannot accept criticism and self-criticism attitudes that are not in line with the party's viewpoints. Today, we cannot use the excuse that the enemy might use criticism and self-criticism. This would weaken the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. We must also clearly recognize the "opportunistic" elements that have not yet appeared, that have not yet been purged and that are trying to use this criticism and self-criticism campaign to settle petty scores and use the ideological struggle within the party for personal gain. These elements insert individualistic ideas, behave wantonly, make good reports in order to deceive the masses and higher echelons and brag about their achievements and the achievements of their sector and locality. They smear others and emphasize the shortcomings and weaknesses of comrades without basing their criticisms on reality. Also, their aim is not to promote work but to attack individuals for individual motives. These are ordinary political speculators who deceive people and damage the party's reputation. There must be a struggle against the attitude of "going with the current" and against "making peace at all cause," flattering higher echelons, concealing the shortcomings of friends, attacking others after becoming entangled in problems yourself, making weak criticisms as a matter of form and excusing the erroneous actions concerning political quality and the quality of life. Reality has shown that many errors have been discovered because of the masses and because of making inspections. They have not been discovered as a result of the criticism and self-criticism struggles in the party. We must also expose those who like to complain and grumble and who become angry easily and judge everything and everyone while considering themselves to be "inviolable." If the revolution is to advance, people must extricate themselves and sweep away the remnants of individualism. Only then will the organization really be pure and strong. Another phenomenon that cannot be overlooked is that in criticizing things, only the common phenomena are brought up and condemned. But matters are usually left dangling. The disease is discovered, but the person who is sick is never found. This is the same as criticizing bureaucratism without there being any bureaucrats. Instead, those who have shortcomings must be criticized. Only then will

criticism have an effect in correcting the shortcomings and educating and developing the cadres. At the same time, we must oppose criticism that focuses on concepts without touching on guidelines for advancing through this political activity.

The correct attitude toward criticism and self-criticism--a law of understanding--is that this is not aimed just at exposing the shortcomings and weaknesses but also at improving understanding and developing intelligence. Criticism and self-criticism is aimed at improving understanding, making realistic improvements, discovering and correcting the shortcomings, solving the problems, overcoming one-sided viewpoints, out-moded thinking and backward ways, increasing the enthusiasm of the comrades and solidifying party discipline. This is the strength of criticism and self-criticism.

Thus, criticism and self-criticism must be based on the principles, viewpoints, lines and policies of the party, the laws of the state and the specific themes mentioned in the directive of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee. The important thing is that the key cadres must be really democratic and set an example in practicing self-criticism. This will have a good influence on others through their persuasive force.

11943

CSO: 4209/524

PARTY SCHOOL TRAINS CADRES OF WORKING BACKGROUND

Hanoi TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Nov 85 p 59

[Article by Q.T.: "The Le Hong Phong Party School (Hanoi) Opens a Training Course for Cadres of Working Background"]

[Text] In recent years, carrying out party directives and resolutions on applying policies pertaining to the working class in cadre training, the Le Hong Phong Party School has intensified its activities in training and upgrading leadership and management cadres of working background. The school placed this responsibility on top of its agenda, and, in previous courses in elementary political theory as well as in present intermediary courses, reserved a substantial student quota for cadres of working background. Especially, in early 1984, an intermediary political theory course for leadership and management cadres in the industrial production sector was opened and bore the name, "Training Course for Leadership and Management Cadres of Working Background." The course enrolled 39 students who were good cadres selected by their plants or enterprises.

After 18 months of study, on 15 August 1985, a graduation ceremony was organized with the following encouraging results: 100 percent of the students were conferred a graduation diploma, 30 percent of whom graduated with honors.

In addition to lectures and classroom training in political theory, the curriculum also included many real-life situational reports, field visits at plants and big projects, and research and study on progressive models in industrial and agricultural production. Near the end of the course, the school sent each student back to their parents' units to make an on-the-spot study of the actual situation, make recommendations, and formulate a workplan (instead of a graduation paper). Contents of this on-the-spot study included actual issues affecting the basic unit, such as, labor management and distribution in the enterprise, technical management, planning and planning improvement, legal issues in the enterprise, and cadre work, etc. Many papers courageously pointed out mistakes made by the enterprise, recommended concrete corrective measures, and were extremely helpful for the basic units in alleviating and solving problems in economic management and party building.

The course benefited from the wholehearted support of the Hanoi CPV municipal committee in matters of organization, curriculum, and in measures to carry out the motto: "Theory is closely related to realities; learning goes together with doing."

At present, the school is summarizing its experience in student recruiting, management, service, and curriculum of the "Training Course for Leadership and Management Cadres of Working Background," and is gearing up for more successful courses of this kind in the years to come.

9458/8918

CSO: 4209/377

PRESIDENT TRUONG CHINH WRITES TO CHILDREN

OW010855 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Jun (VNA)--State Council President Truong Chinh today sent an open letter to children throughout the country on the occasion of the International Children's Day (1 June).

The letter says: "The International Children's Day this year, the International Year of Peace, comes at a time when children across the country are jubilantly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh young pioneers brigade and successfully closing the school-year of "working as Uncle Ho's teachings" [as received].

The letter recalls that the Ho Chi Minh young pioneers brigade is strongly developing every day with nearly nine million members. In the 1985-86 school year, 5.4 million children were conferred with the title "Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews" and more than 360,000 excellent young pioneers admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

"I am glad to see your successes. They are the most beautiful you offer to the coming 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam" says President Truong Chinh. [sentence as received]

He recommends the Vietnamese children to unite with children of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist countries and other friends in the world in the struggle for the defence of peace.

He calls for party organizations and administrations at all echelons, mass organizations, parents, teachers and children's monitors to make greater efforts in protecting, bringing up and educating children.

Availing himself of this opportunity, President Truong Chinh earnestly calls for all national and international organizations and people of conscience in the world to join in a struggle in the international year of peace against the arms race of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, and for a life of peace and happiness for children on this planet.

/9604

CSO: 4200/1093

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES HANOI AWARDS CEREMONY

OW041305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Report by Voice of Vietnam reporter Kim Cuc on ceremony in Hanoi on 1 June to present 1985-86 school year awards to outstanding Hanoi students--with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends and students: It is tradition, for 9 years now, that when summer comes and another school year ends, on International Children's Day, 1 June, the capital's outstanding students are given a chance to gather to attend a ceremony sponsored by the Hanoi educational service to cite, and present awards, to them.

This year's solemn ceremony was held this morning at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Workers' Cultural Palace, attended by 953 outstanding students. They represented the best students of 57 general middle schools and 433 basic general schools in Hanoi. The presence of Comrades Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Educational Reform Committee; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and minister of education; Nghiem Chuong Chau, vice-chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, and many other comrades reflects the deep concern of our party and state for the capital's educational sector.

Prior to the ceremony, 100 outstanding students, representing thousands of other outstanding students in the capital, paid homage to Uncle Ho at his mausoleum and visited his former residence and office. As others had done in many years past, they respectfully placed on his desk a report on the achievements they had scored in the just-ended school year, the school year marking the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution.

At this morning's ceremony, the students heard a report on the results in study and training of the capital's outstanding students during the 1985-86 school year, presented by Comrade Vu Manh Kha, director of the Hanoi Educational Service.

There was a particularly cheerful and emotional moment when the Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, presented awards to and conversed with the students.

Prolonged applause resounded when the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers entered the conference hall. Twenty outstanding students, representing their friends present at the ceremony, went up to receive the prizes presented by Chairman Pham Van Dong and Comrades Le Quang Dao and Nguyen Thi Binh.

This morning, the capital's outstanding students had a chance to listen to valuable ideas Chairman Pham Van Dong intended for them. Noteworthy is the fact that seven of the nine ceremonies held in years past in Hanoi to cite, and give prizes to, outstanding students, have been honored by the presence of Chairman Pham Van Dong. This deep concern of his has encouraged cadres, teachers, and students in the capital to strive to carry out well his recommendation: Schools and classes must be worthy of their names, and so must teachers and students.

This morning, Chairman Pham Van Dong devoted much time to listening to students' views, and lively conversations took place on the ceremonial platform between Chairman Pham Van Dong and students of the capital.

[Begin recording] [Pham Van Dong] Teachers, you too, please come here to say what you want to. And we'll talk together. It is better that way, better than making a 5-hour-long speech. [laughter, applause]

Please come, comrades. Ah, nephews and nieces, you are coming. You can say what you want to. Please feel at home. Please come up to the platform.

[Unidentified student] I would like to say that we, like other 12th graders who are going to graduate, would like to endeavor to contribute our energies to nation-building. We particularly hope to get help from our party leadership and from our uncles so that we will have greater energies and better strength to build Vietnam and make it more beautiful, more powerful, and more prosperous.

[Pham Van Dong] That's a very, very good statement. [applause]

[Pham Van Dong] and you...

[Unidentified student] Uncle, I study literature.

[Pham Van Dong] You study literature?

[Student] Yes. I would like to become a writer or a journalist. But I think that to write well, we must have good knowledge about life and write a lot. Therefore, I have decided to take an exam to enter the Jurisprudence School [truwowngf phaps lys] in order to ...

[Pham Van Dong] [laughing] What do you want to enter the Jurisprudence School for?

[Student] To know much more about life.

[Pham Van Dong] As a literature student, what writer do you like? Which Vietnamese writer do you like best? And which foreign writer do you like best?

[Student] Uncle, of Vietnamese writers, I like Nguyen Manh Tuan best.

[Pham Van Dong] Nguyen Manh Tuan?

[Student] Yes.

[Pham Van Dong] Which of his books have you read?

[Student] I have read "The Remaining Distances," "The Cham Island," and ...

[Pham Van Dong] Another book, the third one.

[Student] "Facing the Ocean."

[Pham Van Dong] That's enough. And what foreign writers do you like. What books have you read?

[Student] I like Russian writers.

[Pham Van Dong] Russian writers? Just name one Russian writer.

[Student] Maxim Gorkiy.

[Pham Van Dong] Maxim Gorkiy? Which of his books have you read?

[Student] I have read "Mother," Maxim Gorkiy's short stories, "My College," and [words indistinct].

[Pham Van Dong] That's all right. You have said enough. I give you 10 points. [laughter]

[Student] I and my friends respectfully wish you, Uncle, good health and a long life.

[Pham Van Dong] Thank you, niece. I am in good health. [laughter]

In conclusion, I have this much to say. All of us must do our work well. For our part, we also must do our work well. And we must all the more do our work well, because we have so far not yet done well, to be honest with you. For your part, comrades, it is possible that you have done your work better. But there is still much of your work that has not been done well. I hope you, comrades, will do it better. For my part, I think that today's meeting with you has been very interesting.

To end my talk, I convey my salutations to you, comrades. I hope that despite the difficult situation, you will persist in your endeavors to do your work well so that our students will become the workers, the working people, who

make the worthiest contributions to our nation-building to make our fatherland prosperous, beautiful, and powerful--the three ideas suggested by the first student. I think that is enough. His ideas are also mine. And they are also yours, aren't they, comrades?" [applause] [end recording]

/12712

CSO: 4200/1095

BRIEFS

CADRES AWARDED INDEPENDENT ORDER--On the occasion of the commemoration of great President Ho Chi Minh's 96th birthday, the Ministry of Interior recently held a ceremony to confer the Independent Order of the Council of State on 15 cadres of the public security force who have carried out revolutionary activities for a long period and have scored achievements in national liberation, construction, and defense. The recipients of the independent order pledged with leading cadres of the Ministry of Interior and the People's Public Security Force that they will strive to satisfactorily carry out the revolutionary action movement according to President Ho's six teachings, build comprehensively firm and strong units, and contribute to maintaining order and security at subwards, villages, organizations, and enterprises throughout the country. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 May 86 BK] /12913

DECREE OF TEACHER TITLES ISSUED--On 26 April, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No. 52-HDBT on considering and awarding people's teacher and outstanding teacher titles. Article 1 of the decree--which includes 11 articles--says: Persons to be considered for and awarded the people's teacher and outstanding teacher titles are baby-sitters; nursery teachers; general school teachers; supplementary education teachers; vocational teachers; college, high-level school, and vocational middle school lecturers; and cadres responsible for educational management who have previously served as babysitters, nursery and general school or supplementary education and vocational teachers, and college or vocational middle school lecturers. The decree specifies the criteria and benefits of those to be considered for or awarded the people's teacher and outstanding teacher titles, the establishment of the examination board, the responsibilities of the localities [words indistinct] concerned, and the conferment of these titles which will be considered and announced every two years on 20 November--Vietnamese teachers' day. [VNA Report] [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 86 p 1 BK] /12913

INTERNATIONAL RADIO SERVICE GALA--A soiree was held by radio the Voice of the Vietnam on 28 May to announce the results of the competition "What Do You Know About Vietnam?" for foreign listeners. Attending the function, among others, were Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Tran Lan, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission. [Summary] [Hanoi International Service in English 1900 GMT 29 May 86 BK] /12712

PREMIER ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON FAIR--Implementing the CPV Central Committee Secretariat's decision on organizing an exhibition fair to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress and assuring success for the exhibition activities, the Council of Ministers chairman has instructed various sectors and echelons to carry out a number of tasks. The Ministry of Culture was assigned to coordinate with the organizing committee of the Vietnam economic and technological exhibition to organize the 1986 exhibition fair with a view to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress. Those ministries and party and people's committees of localities which have been selected to participate in the exhibition must carry out tasks in accordance with plans and guidances given by the Ministry of Culture and the exhibition organizing committee. The Council of Ministers chairman has also instructed the financial sector, the State Planning Commission, and the Ministries of supply, building, and home trade to inspect and take measures to meet all essential requirements in order to ensure fine success for the exhibition in the realistic and thrifty manner. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86 BK] /12712

CSO: 4200/1095

NHAN DAN ON COMBINATION OF MANAGEMENT MEASURES

BK210819 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 May 86

[NHAN DAN 16 May editorial: "Correctly Combine Various Measures for Economic Management at the Grassroots Level"]

[Text] To ensure effective management of the socialist economy, we not only have to determine correctly the managerial objectives and tasks but also correctly adopt various suitable managerial measures to encourage the laborers to successfully fulfill all set norms and duties. In reality, there are many cases in which objectives and tasks have correctly been determined but have not produced the expected good results due to the lack of suitable measures.

In its draft resolution on ensuring basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has pointed out clearly the need to combine closely the three types of measures in management, with the economic measure as the basis.

It is necessary to adopt correctly varied administrative-organizational measures, develop the highly important role of work related to political and ideological indoctrination, and enhance discipline and the socialist legal system, especially economic law.

The economic measure is a mode of action that is based on the application of various economic levers to ensure the concern and material responsibility of managerial cadres and workers over the results of the decisions that have been made, and to guide them in creatively solving problems concerning various tasks and plans.

The crux of various economic measures is the targeted effect on the economic interests of individual and collective laborers that helps to achieve the best results in production and business with minimum waste in labor and materials. The enforcement of economic measures is the adoption of various forms in close combination with the application of economic laws under socialism. This is also the substance and fundamental characteristic of socialist economic management.

Along with the development of the socialist society and the improvement of economic management, various economic measures have been applied ever more extensively and have brought about obvious results.

To satisfactorily enforce various economic measures, we must create the conditions, such as defining the administrative, economic, and state management functions of various organs at the higher level and the production and business management functions of basic economic units; determining the authority, responsibility, obligation, interests, and right to autonomy in production and business of basic economic units and creating favorable conditions for them to successfully exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations; and adopting correct policies toward planning work, economic accounting, and the application of various economic levers, such as finance, credit, currency, price, wage, bonus, and economic and technical information.

Educational measures have a moral and ideological effect on the workers, thus arousing their revolutionary will, voluntarism, and enthusiasm to emulate in implementing all economic policies and plans of the party and the state, and to participate in economic management.

Proceeding from the purpose of building socialism, socialist management not only aims at accumulating material wealth for society but also contributes to shaping a new type of laborer. To ensure the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business and to promote the working people's sense of collective mastery, along with paying attention to and expanding the adoption of various administrative and economic measures, it is necessary to intensify political and ideological education measures. Faced with the present situation, political and ideological education must be carried out more regularly, practically, and profoundly with persuasive power in close combination with production, business, and management.

It is also necessary to make everybody accurately understand the importance of planning work and socialist accounting and business, and the need to switch to socialist accounting and business with planning as the center.

We must struggle to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and the state subsidized management system while opposing such phenomena as liberalism, fragmentation, disorganization, a lack of discipline, illegal trading, risky business, profit consciousness, and departmentalism.

Unlike educational measures, the administrative measures must be designed by the higher management organization and implemented by lower organizations and personnel through various concrete regulations and decisions to ensure systematic and uniform production, business, and managerial activities. These activities must be carried out in accordance with discipline and in line with the national economic plan. Administrative measures in management are implemented in various ways. Through various state plans, these measures are assigned systematically to various echelons by means of issuing regulations, laws, directives, and other administrative documents aimed at regulating the managerial, production, and business activities of the economic system. The formulation of administrative measures must be based on the principle of democratic centralism which requires lower organizations to serve the higher ones, implementation of the leader system in supervision, and enhancement of individual responsibility. The implementation of administrative measures has also stemmed from the requirement of other principles in the socialist economic management system such as unified political and economic leadership

and integrated social interest. Administrative measures are necessary for all managerial processes. Not only can they be applied independently, but they are also necessary to ensure the effective implementation of educational and economic measures. Without a correlative administrative management system, we cannot carry out socialist emulation drives, apply economic accounting and statistics, or inspect economic activities in each unit and the whole economic system.

We must not confuse the administrative measures with deviations in administrative management which are normally called bureaucracy, officialism, and intellectualism. To correctly implement the administrative management measures, we should promptly and resolutely overcome the bureaucratic system of administrative management based on subsidies which manifests itself in small-scale production, centralized and bureaucratic management, restrictive orders, purely administrative measures, reliance on others, a lack of initiative and creativity, a lack of a sense of responsibility for production and business, and the failure to pay attention to economic accounting transactions and the economic results of primary installations.

The use of the above mentioned management measures vividly manifests the application of economic laws and economic management principles in socialism. These managerial measures are interrelated and help accelerate each other. If we were to implement only some measures while neglecting the others, we eventually could not avoid deviations in management, production, and business; failures in political education and indoctrination; using purely administrative orders; or tailing after individual or group interests, thereby undermining the objectives of socialist economic management and building.

Correctly implementing the principle of democratic centralism and closely coordinating the three measures in management, various basic economic units will surely develop their right to autonomy in production and business, thereby obtaining higher productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

/12913

CSO: 4209/557

BRIEFS

WORKFORCE DISTRIBUTION PLAN--Hanoi VNA June 2--A plan for nationwide development and distribution of the workforce in the 1986-2000 period has been submitted to the Council of Ministers. The plan, codenamed "70-01", is sponsored by the Central Commission for Economic Zoning with the participation of different ministries and services. It involves a series of studies related to a wide range of questions such as economic zoning and population and labour forecasts. So far, 91 studies have been completed, 32 of which at state level. Eight provincial plans for workforce development and distribution have been approved by the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 2 Jun 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4209/575

INDIAN EXPERTS HELP IMPROVE RICE PRODUCTION

OWO31335 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 3 Jun 86

["Mekong Delta Rice Institute: A Project of Indo-Vietnamese Cooperation"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3--The Rice Research Institute of the Mekong River Delta was officially set up in 1977 in the premise of the former agricultural technical center in O Mon District, Hau Giang Province.

India has sent experienced specialists to help the institute on long-term assignments, such as Prof Dr Kandas Wamy, Chandra Mohan, S.K. Singh, and others.

Within a short time, the institute has experimented with, selected, and acclimated many rice strains such as the NN4b, NN5b and Mashuri which are now widely grown on high-yield ricefields, low-lying areas and areas affected by salinity and alkalinity. The Mashuri strain yields more than four tons per hectare crop in wet fields, up by 1-1.5 tons compared with the local species. The NN4b gives more than four tons per hectare crop. It is now the main rice of the Mekong River Delta provinces in the autumn crop.

The institute has conducted experimental crossing of various species in the Oeswiong Yua family, group a. These are noted for their high yield, low need of fertilizer, and resistance to plant diseases. The hybrids, codenamed OM-84, OM-85, OM-86, OM-89 and OM-90, are planted in the summer, autumn and winter-spring crops.

The OM-89 (or IR 64) is the largest hybrid in the series. Its large-scale cultivation began in 1983. It groups all the qualities of a good rice strain: high yield (six tons per hectare crops), resistance to brown hoppers, etiolation, phosphorus-deficiency, etc. It also has a short cycle and a special flavour which makes it an ideal export item of the provinces in the Mekong River Delta.

With the wholehearted assistance from Indian experts, especially Prof Dr Chandra Mohan, the institute has restored and improved 11 local autumn rice strains, bringing their productivity up by 25 percent compared with the original indigenous strains.

The institute has collaborated with 24 provinces, 36 districts in various parts of the country in the study of rice strains and ways to improve them. It has produced 800 pairs of hybrids from the f1 to the f7 generations for different localities. The institute has also determined an optimum formula for the use of phosphatous fertilizers on aluminous soil in the Mekong River Delta.

Together with various provinces the institute has experimented with different formulas for the rotation of rice with jute or pulse.

The Indian experts, more particularly Prof Dr Chandra Mohan, are very popular with the population in the area. Mr Mohan is often seen walking bare-foot and waist deep in the water of the ricefields of An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces. He would give detailed answers to all the questions asked by the local peasants. "Hello Mr Mohan!" the children would greet him joyfully in chorus whenever they met him on his way to the fields.

Dr Mohan and his colleagues, Prof Dr Kandas Wamy and Prof Dr B.K. Singh, have passed on not only to the Vietnamese agronomists and other scientific workers at the institute but also to the peasants in the Mekong River Delta valuable experiences of India's "green revolution."

/12712

CSO: 4209/575

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REVIEWS ANIMAL RAISING WORK

LK261118 Hanoi MIAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 86 pp 1,4

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture held a conference in Tien Giang Province recently to review activities of the animal husbandry sector over the past five years (1981-85) and to discuss guidelines and tasks for the development of livestock breeding in the years ahead.

Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference, which was chaired by Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture.

Thanks to the movement for intensive cultivation to ensure a higher output of crops, especially rice, and through the enforcement by the state of the policies to help encourage the raising of buffalo, cattle, hogs, and fowl and solve the problem of animal feed, and the regulations on veterinary work to protect and immunize domestic animals against diseases, livestock breeding has developed comprehensively and has produced good results. The numbers of domestic animals, fowl, and bees have increased noticeably.

In 1985, the entire country had 2.59 million buffalo, 2.579 cattle, 11.797 hogs, and 9.17 million fowl. Compared with 1980, the numbers of buffalo increased by 280,000 head, cattle by 940,000 head, hogs by 1.8 million head, and fowl by 27 million head. The numbers of horses, goats, rabbits, bees, and fish have also increased considerably.

Last year, products from animal husbandry increased with a rate faster than in the past. In 1985, the output of meat of various types was 748,000 metric tons, an increase of 67 percent over 1980, with pork alone increasing by 92 percent. The rate of increasing products from animal husbandry was faster than the rate of developing animal husbandry in terms of head animals raised. The weight of marketable animals and the yield of various products from animal husbandry also increased.

Scientific and technological advances have been applied to production, especially in animal breeding, animal feeds processing, and preventing epidemic. Regarding hog raising, some localities have studied, improved, and applied the integrated raising method. They have initially scored fine achievements. The development of animal husbandry has increasingly

contributed more foodstuffs for the society and more materials for processing industry, thereby increasing goods for export, fertilizer for intensive cultivation, and productivity of crops. Many localities have established various good models for animal husbandry which resulted in high productivity and notable economic results.

Generally speaking, the animal husbandry sector has made fine progress, but its pace of development is still slow, inconsistent, and is not matching with the capability of each locality. The sector has not been able to meet the requirements of foodstuffs, animals for drafting and for export, and fertilizer.

Many factors directly affecting the development of animal husbandry are still prevalent. These include the supply of animal feeds, veterinary services, and the application of the economic levers policy, especially the unstabilized prices. All these create no confidence for those who are engaged in animal husbandry.

Many localities have paid less attention to animal husbandry work. This has resulted in an inappropriate formulation of plans for developing animal husbandry and improving the raising methods of domestic animals to suite conditions in each locality. Moreover, potentials for animal husbandry development have not been exploited or combined with cultivations, while state-run, collective, and family animal raisings have not been satisfactorily integrated. Various policies on encouraging animal husbandry are not uniform; some of them are out-of-date and need a quick revision. The policy on prices, animal feeds, export, and so forth has not been formulated appropriately, thereby diminishing the tendency of engaging in animal husbandry, especially hog raising.

Representatives of localities have discussed the orientations, tasks, targets, various basic measures, and development plans for animal husbandry in the days ahead.

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CSO: 4209/557

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

BK230404 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 86, p 1

[Text] On 3 and 4 May, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review and ratify the 1986-2000 plan for developing and distributing production forces in Ben Tre, Tay Ninh, and Song Be Provinces. Attending the conference were Comrades Nguyen Van Chinh, food minister; Phan Xuan Dot, forestry minister; and Do Van Nguyen, head of the General Department of Rubber Plantation.

Agricultural production in Ben Tre Province has developed comprehensively in the past 10 years and has met the demands for grain and food products while still having supplies for animal raising and reserve. The provincial guidelines for industrialization are to exploit fully all its strengths, consider the coconut trees as a spearhead to change the economic structure, redistribute the labor force, combine agriculture with industry—especially the processing industry—create the initial accumulation of capital through general exports from coconut, accelerate the breeding of marine products, transform and develop the flooded and saline-soil forests, vigorously develop the processing industry, and increase the export value.

Tay Ninh Province has all the basic characteristics of the southern central highlands and the Mekong River Delta. The province's guideline for industrialization is to develop the strength of its forests and its long-term and short-term industrial plants. Tay Ninh Province forests are considered long-term economic plants. Besides their importance in ecological protection, forests have met the long-range requirements of socioeconomic life. The immediate as well as long-range strategic tasks of Tay Ninh Province are to invest capital, labor, and technical equipment in restoring and intensively cultivating forests; develop peanuts, legumes, and sugarcane; and generally and effectively use the Dau Tieng reservoir as a water source to change the patterns of crop cultivation, animal breeding, multicropping, crop rotation, and intensive cultivation. For major specialized crops—such as peanut, legume, and sugarcane—cultivation must be established and combined with the processing industry to create promptly a source of capital accumulation from within the provincial economy.

Song Be Province has its own strengths particularly favorable for developing the economy of forests, rubber plantation, and sugarcane. Conditions must be

created for developing and turning pottery into a key sector of the province. Action must be taken to develop the existing herds of dairy buffaloes vigorously to resolve the problems of milk and meat for cities and the oil industry complex. Effort must be made to establish a new balance in grain and to form a rational system of crop allocation to replace low-yield rice.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vo Van Kiet officially ratified the 1986-2000 plan for developing and distributing the production forces of Ben Tre, Tay Ninh, and Song Be Provinces.

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CSO: 4209/557

HANOI DOMESTIC VIEWS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PREPARATIONS

OW240029 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Friends: Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production in the past 10 days.

In the north the fifth-month spring rice has basically finished blossoming. Early rice is ripening and some localities are harvesting, including Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh.

Reports from different localities say this year's fifth-month spring rice is developing better than last year's. However, early-May rains with the average rainfall greater than in many past years during the blossoming stage, and with low temperatures on some days, have adversely affected the blossoming.

Another noteworthy fact is that rice pests are proliferating. Data released by the General Statistics Department shows that by 15 May the affected rice area totalled over 270,000 hectares, an increase of more than 40,000 hectares over the corresponding period last year. Rice pest ravages are most serious in the Delta provinces. In Ha Nam Ninh, the most ravaged province, 70,000 hectares, or 50 percent of the total cultivated area were ravaged; in Thai Binh over 40,000 hectares, or 54 percent of the cultivated area, were ravaged; in Thanh Hoa 35,000 hectares were ravaged; and so forth. Localities are intensively carrying out insect control to protect the rice.

In the southern provinces, winter-spring rice harvesting has been basically completed. Work is being done in preparation for the summer-fall and 10th-month rice. By 15 May, soil preparation was completed for 770,000 hectares, a 15 percent increase over the corresponding period last year. The soil preparation pace is fast, but the cultivation pace of the summer-fall rice is slow--only a little over 280,000 hectares, or just 69 percent compared to the corresponding period last year.

In the north, the rate of soil preparation for the 10th-month rice is fast. By 15 May the northern provinces had plowed 235,000 hectares, or 124 percent of the soil prepared in the corresponding period last year.

Along with making soil preparations, localities have also sown seeds for the 10th-month crop: 9,500 tons of rice seeds were used.

Localities are also actively cultivating legumes and secondary and industrial crops for the summer-fall crop. However, this year's planting rate is slower than last year's--just one-third compared to the corresponding period last year. The north's rate of planting secondary and industrial crops for the summer-fall crop is faster than last year's--an increase of 74 percent for secondary crops, a fourfold increase for industrial crops.

Friends, next week northern localities should devote their workforces to controlling insects to protect the rice. In addition, localities should make preparations in their workforces to rapidly and neatly harvest the fifth-month spring crop, and urgently check on the draft force for the coming soil preparation so the 10th-month rice will be cultivated within the growing period.

Reports from localities show that the seed sowing rate for this year's 10th-month crop is fast. Therefore, the Agriculture Ministry reminds all localities to take measures to give strict guidance on seed sowing to ensure that good quality rice seedlings will be available for cultivation within the growing period. Seed sowing must not be carried out too early, so that rice seedlings will not be overgrown when transplanted and so the 10th-month rice yield will not be adversely affected.

Not much time is left for soil preparation for the 10th-month crop. Localities should devise plans for control of the draft force and tractor repairs to ensure that soil preparation is done rapidly and well within the growing period.

The southern localities should accelerate cultivation of the summer-fall rice within the growing period, make further soil preparation for the 10th-month crop, accelerate the cultivation of secondary and industrial crops, and strive to fulfill the planned cultivation norms.

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CSO: 4209/557

SOUTHERN PROVINCES PROCURE 1.3 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

BK030733 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] As of 20 May, provinces and cities in Southern Vietnam had delivered 1,308,000 metric tons of grain to state granaries--100,000 metric tons more than in the corresponding period last year. This included 91,294 metric tons of converted to paddy equivalent peanuts, 328,690 metric tons of paddy collected as agricultural tax, and 444,000 metric tons collected through the two-way economic contract system. Provinces in Nam Bo procured more than 1.2 million metric tons of grain, or 60,000 metric tons more than the corresponding period last year, while provinces in east Nam Bo procured 144,407 metric tons [as heard].

Generally speaking, procurement of 10th-month and 5th-month spring rice this year in southern provinces and cities is better than in the corresponding period last year. However, the collection of paddy through agricultural tax and the two-way economic contract system as well as purchases at agreed upon prices were lower than in the corresponding period last year. The main reasons were the fluctuation in prices, poor preparation of goods for barter with and insufficient cash for buying paddy, loose market management, and unscrupulous collection of agricultural tax and debt levy on the two-way economic contract.

At present, southern provinces and cities are mobilizing the combined strengths of various sectors and echelons and exploiting all capabilities in order to have sufficient cash, goods, transportation means, and rice bags to serve the grain obligation task and resolutely fulfill the set plan norm as early as possible, while accelerating collection of tax and debts levy on the two-way economic contract system.

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CSO: 4200/1095

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG WINTER-SPRING HARVEST--Hau Giang Province recently completed the harvesting of more than 63,400 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving an average yield of more than 42 quintals per hectare and an output of more than 269,400 metric tons, exceeding the planned norm by 29,400 metric tons. This is a record volume of production to date. Long Phu and Thot Not Districts achieved an average rice yield of 46-47 quintals per hectare, the highest of the province. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 May 86 BK] /12913

HA BAC HARMFUL INSECTS--Some 5,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice have been ravaged by harmful insects in Ha Bac Province, mostly in Lang Giang, Viet Yen, and Yen Dung Districts. The provincial people's committee has taken urgent measures to minimize the losses. The vegetation protection service has also sent more cadres to help eradicate brown planthoppers at these districts and has provided the local peasants with dozens of metric tons of insecticide and more spraying equipment. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese: 1430 GMT 14 May 86 BK] /12913

THAI BINH PEST CONTROL--Peasants in Thai Binh Province are concentrating on fighting crop pests. By late May, the acreage affected by crop pests in the province had reached 20,000 hectares. Thai Binh has mobilized maximum power and used insecticides to control crop pests. [Summary] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 May 86 BK] /12712

CSO: 4209/575

OIL EXPLORATION SUCCESSFUL, EXTRACTION WORK TO BEGIN

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese Feb 86 p 15

[Text] The photograph below shows one of the oil rigs poking through the waters of the China Sea in the continental shelf area between Vung Tau and Con Dao, looking like a 25-story building. For the people of the North Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea, and the Black Sea, and of Mexico, India, and other countries in Africa, the sight of those oil rigs have been commonplace several decades ago. But for us, we began to see them only in 1983, when Rig No 1 left port, marking a "victory" of our workers, and of Vietnamese and Soviet technical cadres of the Vietnam-Soviet Joint Oil and Gas Enterprise. [photo not reproduced]

On the night of 26-27 May 1984, from Rig No 1, flashed to the mainland a piece of news that made people thrill with joy: "Oil has come up!" First signals indicated that the quality of the oil is similar to that of the Caspian Sea (Soviet Union), and the site would allow a daily extraction of thousands of tons of crude for many years. Over a year later, rigs No 4 and 5 disseminated other good news: they had reached a group of reservoirs with much larger reserves! The flame announcing the success of the newest rig has burned. Therefore, we have awakened the oil and gas "fairy" that had been asleep for tens of thousands years beneath the sea depths, opening up a glowing perspective for the future. Nevertheless, we still have quite many things to do so that our awakened "fairy" may begin walking to shore. There is exploratory work to determine the scope and thickness of the reservoirs, the degree of saturation of oil and gas, and exploitable reserves. Besides, investments must be made for the construction of storage tanks, plans have to be written for oil transportation, refining, and processing, and environmental protection measures must be taken. Those gigantic tasks began right after the first rig discovered oil.

Starting in the spring, more rigs for oil exploration and extraction will be deployed on a wider area. Related preparatory work has been actively done for an early welcome of our fairy's maiden visit to our shore.

9458/12859

CSO: 4209/377

BRIEFS

HOANG LIEN SON POWER STATIONS—Hanoi VNA May 26—The northern border province of Hoang Lien Son has built 71 small hydro-electric power stations with capacities ranging from five to 1,000 kw. The stations with a total capacity of 2,935 kw are supplying more than three million kwh yearly for almost all districts in the province. These small hydro-electric power stations also provide water for cultivation and fish rearing. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 26 May 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4209/575

VNA: CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AIDS CAUSE OF REVOLUTION

OW031625 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3--In all stages of the revolution, the literary works for children in our country have always had a clear direction. The strategic objective before the writers and authors for children must be how to best prepare the present young generation, spiritually, physically and intellectually, to enter the 21st century.

Literature helps in preparing the children from the tenderest age in all fields, ideological and cultural, especially in scientific and technical knowledge, and no less important, psychology. "To build socialism, there must be socialist men." This simple adage of Uncle Ho has never been so significant as it is today when the whole country is embarking on the socialist revolution, patriotism and the socialist ideal are always the main motive to rally our people including our children and exhort them to make sacrifices for the country. Nowadays, patriotism remains a great tenet of education but it is socialist patriotism. Socialism no longer is an ideal, but has been translated into realities. For the children it is their daily life, in the family, at school, in society, in the first stage of the transition period, an extremely complicated struggle between good and bad, backward and progressive, virtuous and brutal, "we" and "they". Literature for children must define and explain things around them in order to help them gradually understand the essence of things. To cultivate the children's altruism and encourage them to do good things, literature must make them hate what is bad or morally wrong, we shouldn't think that to forge future combatants for socialism, we need only to teach them literary works praising courageous combat actions, or show them war films. Such a simplistic approach has often proved counter-productive. To build socialism, the central task is socialist industrial ideology, knowledge and way of life in its diversified forms and contents and with always attractive methods is an extremely important task of the writers for children. [sentence as received]

To help shape up the children's personality, literature needs to pay attention to educating the collective spirit while not neglecting to cultivate their personal characters. The education on the sense of collective mastery must go along with the cultivation of the ingenuity and creativeness of each child and the formation of all-sidedly developed men and women.

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CSO: 4209/575

BRIEFS

THUAN HAI POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION--Thuan Hai Province is preparing to receive more than 6,000 families from Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, and many other provinces for resettlement. At the same time, it will send more than 12,000 local families to build new economic zones, mainly in Duc Linh and Tanh Linh Districts. Thanks to careful preparations, since 1979, most of the families coming to Thuan Hai to build new economic zones have joined collective production organizations. These new settlers have always fulfilled their grain procurement norms and have sold hundreds of metric tons of grain in excess of the quota to the state annually. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 86 HK] /12913

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